Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,786—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF and THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.
BOMBAY AGENT, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY. 5 P. M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th Sept.
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	6207	W. A. Wheler	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4139	R. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	6263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.&O. INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
P.&O. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	6207	W. A. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
P.&O. INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	"

The Steamer marked P. & O. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers for ship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
A Launch leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT REGULARLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	720	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Cotsano	4,402	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wellmichos	2,702	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felhor	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 395	Rs. 140

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 880	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1260	Rs. 825

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4250	Pehmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

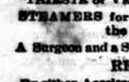
DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGOSUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 8th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Diplomatics.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 12, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of its coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on or about the 10th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gawdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 10th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th September.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 25th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

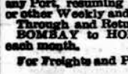
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. "VINCENZO FLORIO" ..... 17th Sept., 1896,
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 350	Rs. 225.	Rs. 125.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 960.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 19, 1896

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.



THE S. S. "OSBORNE," Captain Rettie, 3,133 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 12th Sept.
For freight and passage apply to
TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. S. "HOSEINEE," Captain HUGHES, 1,601 Tons, WILL SAIL for PORT NATAL, direct on the 19th instant.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to the Undersigned at No. 1, Ash Lane.
A. H. Z. SHEERAZEE,
Managing Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

1896—SHOOTING SEASON—1896.

CARTRIDES
CAREFULLY AND SKILFULLY LOADED ACCORDING TO THE WELL-KNOWN "FIELD" INSTRUCTIONS.
LOADED WITH
CURTIS AND HARVEY'S AND PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE POWDERS
SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND
ELEY'S BROWN CASES,
Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.
GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.
NOTE.—Intending purchasers are requested to note that a little delay occurs in sending out cartridges, as a special police permit has always to be obtained.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS. LIBRARIES SUPPLIED, ARRANGED AND CATALOGUED. All the New and Standard Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c. New Choice Bindings for Presentation.

BOOKS. ALL OUT OF PRINT BOOKS supplied no matter what the subject. A Catalogue of valuable New and Second-Hand Books now Ready.

BOOKS. ORIENTAL EXAMINATIONS, L. S., H. S., etc. Complete Catalogue of Works in the Oriental Languages forwarded on application.

BOOKS. DO NOT HESITATE TO WRITE IF YOU WANT ADVICE ABOUT BOOKS. State your requirements, and we will send you a list of the best Books for your purpose.

BOOKS. NEW EDITIONS OF IMPORTANT WORKS on Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering now available. Students in Science and Technology are requested to write for our New List of Books on these subjects. Law, Medicine, Military and other works always ready for immediate supply.

INDIAN TEA.
FROM THE EMERALD VALLEY, OOTACAMUND.

THIS PLANTATION is ensconced in a VALLEY at an elevation of about 7,000 ft. in Nilgiris and produces Tea of very superior quality.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

	Rs. a.
ORANGE PEKOE, selected, in lead pkts. per lb.	1 6
PEKOE FINEST	" 1 3
PEKOE SOUCHONG	" 1 0
VICTORIA MIXTURE, a choice blend	" 1 4
FAMILY MIXTURE	" 1 0
HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE	" 0 11
PEKOE DUST	" 0 10

AGENTS:— PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

"SUITINGS"
MORNING—EVENING DRESS.
NEW STYLES.
ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW (1896) EDITION.
KEMP & CO.'S
PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.
A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, AND THE SHAPE OF THE BOOK ALTERED TO A MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.
AN INVALUABLE WORK
OF REFERENCE FOR
PRESCRIBERS AND PHARMACISTS.
NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
GUN WADS.
SALOON AIR-AND-GUN AMMUNITION.
GUN IMPLEMENTS.
JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.
PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."
1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS:
LATHAM AND CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.
RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA, Crawford Market.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.
CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.
The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.
MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
NEW SHIRTINGS
JUST ARRIVED.
CAMBRICS. A Splendid Assortment of the latest Designs, Blue, Pink, Mauve, Stripes and &c.
OXFORD MATS. The New Soft Material, White, Blue, Pink, Mauve, and Fancy.
SOFT GAUZES. All the New Colours.
Our New Illustrated Catalogues free on application.
THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW FLUID FOR THE COMPLEXION
MADE from an improved formula. By its use the SKIN is kept SMOOTH and SOFT, FRECKLES disappear, SPOTS are dried up, and exposure to the Sun and Wind may be indulged in with impunity.
Price Re. 1 per Bottle.
Made only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDROCARBINE, THE NEW HAIR RENEWER.
FLATTERING reports are being constantly received as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.
PLEASANT TO USE.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

DEAN AND MIDDLETON'S NEW AUSTRALIAN VAUDEVILLE COMPANY,

ASSISTED BY MR. THOS. EMPSON,

AND

MISS DOLLY CHILDS,

INCLUDING

PETER JACKSON,

THE BOXING KANGAROO,

One of the most Amusing Exhibitions ever placed before the Public.

Admission: Reserved Seats at SOUNDY'S, Rs. 2, Second Seats Re. 1-8, Third Re. 1 and 8 Annas.

Usual Reduction to Military.

Door open 9. Commence 9-30. Carriages 11-45.

S. S. "RUFFORD HALL"

ARRIVED 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

AS I am proceeding TO-DAY on TEMPORARY LEAVE to EUROPE Mr. E. BACHRACH will act as Agent to this Company during my absence.

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, the 7th September, 1896.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST CALL of Rupees 250 per Share in the above Company is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on 1st or October, 1896, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid after that date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LAKHMIDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 7th Sept., 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT MAZAGAON STATION.

THE public are advised that from 10 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, the Telegraph Office at Wari Bunder will be CLOSED and from 12 noon on the same date a Telegraph Office will be opened at the Mazagaon Station for the receipt and despatch of paid telegrams from the public.

E. W. KEILY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 5th of September, 1896.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, on THURSDAY the 17th September, 1896, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 17th September, 1896, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOAQUIN ROZARIO DIAS has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to my client. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road (cart) outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 707 New No. A 3226 Old Survey No. 627 and New Survey No. 3 A 7959, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 230 and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East partly by the Girgaum Road and partly by the property of Banoojee Boodajee, on the West by the property of Narayen Ballajee Gowlee, on the North by the property of Chundry Naikin and on the south by the property of Naikin Hoosainbi.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1896.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" FOR THE MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
151, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

FINEST OLD HIGHLAND MALT.

Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL STAILS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER,

AT 9-30 P.M.

BENEFIT TENDERED TO MADAME BARTON-BOOTH.

"MAMMA."

PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, and 1. PLAN at S. ROSE and CO.

THE RAS LINE S. S. "RAS ROWA" has arrived from LONDON, MIDDLESBRO' via KARACHI and Discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the working of the Company's Quarries at NEELA and DOONGRI for the next three years commencing from 1st January 1897 to supply stone metal rubble and quarry-earth between Grant Road Station and Breach. Specification and Schedule may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Tenders must be sealed, written in English and marked "Tender for Neela or Doongri ballast" and registered in this office before 1 P.M., gun-fire, on the 1st October 1896. The sum of Rs. 20 must be paid into the Company's treasury on the 1st October, as earnest-money, which sum will not be returned.

The undersigned does not bind himself to recommend the lowest or any tender.

W. H. WOLFF,
Ag. Resident Engineer.

Resident Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th Sept. 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 38, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Captain G. W. MITCHELL.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome substantial-made well seasoned household furniture by Wimbridge and others (specially made to order), best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full size 6 slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, etc., and a six light Billiard lamp, a splendid Rosewood semi-grand pianoforte on Scheirways patent by Soundy and Co., in capital order, a large 3 ze black marble clock striking hours and half hours, a sewing machine by Singer, very rich large size Persian carpets, handsome Ditmar's table hanging and wall kerosine lamps with Hink's burners, a large size fish acquarium on substantial-made stand, handsome China and Japanese, table ornaments, a strong-built four-seated open carriage in good order, a strong victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse, a large size English coal cooking stove, one English cow, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots water tank, lawn mower, etc. the property of H. WILLMOT ULOTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of 87 bales of cloth advertised to take place THIS DAY by order of the Agents of the New Great Eastern S. and W. Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Mohunlal Tullockchund is postponed.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the property of a gentleman consisting of a set of dinner service, spoons and forks, drawing-room suite in 10 pieces, pier tables, pictures, dressing-tables with mirror, iron bedstead with wire and cotton mattresses and curtains, rocking chair, three light storm-proof lamp, a sweet-toned square piano by Richard Lipp, and Son, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 new hand-power grinding machine for grinding fine grain, can be worked also by steam-power.
1 standard telegram code book.
1 Quackenbush rifle in perfect order.
1 double-barrelled breach wadding 12 bore gun.
1 new garden pump.
2 sets superior brown leather single harness.
1 Fairbank's scale with triangle, weighing upto 2,000 lbs.
6 platform scales.

The property of Mr. R. DICE—

1 ebonized bijou cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, nearly new.
The property of W. KNOWLES, Esq.—
1 solid iron-framed mahogany square sympathetic piano by Rose and Co.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-second-hand office-shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built victoria, with grey horse and harness.
1 second-hand victoria with bay horse and harness.
1 cushion-tyred safety bicycle.
1 nearly new solid tyred tricycle, ball bearing with lamp and horn.
1 English built stylish victoria with handsome bay Arab horse and harness.
1 vis-a-vis victoria, little used.
1 new self-driving victoria convertible into vis-a-vis, made to order.
1 serviceable carriage horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ENGLISH VICTORIA, DOG-CART, HORSES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 7-30 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the property of J. O'Connell, Esq., proceeds home.

1 English-built vis-a-vis victoria by Slatter and Son with bracket and spring cushioned seats and back in very good order.
1 English-built dog-cart with hood by Windower.
1 handsome powerful and fast bay waler horse.
2 sets single harness and gentleman's saddle.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., (where the goods have been removed for sale) the stock-in-trade of a photographer closing business, consisting of large and small cameras, lenses, binoculars, telescopes, meridian instruments, batteries, albums, dry-plates, table fountains, levels, barometers, thermometers, compasses, large magic lantern with lense, drawing instruments, &c. Also handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, elegant cabinets, chiffoniers, almyras, dressing and washhand tables, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Haridas Shivjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

Gold ornaments called kantli, gujras, sanklas, chunakanthi, bangles, googri, foolhar, thorias, troti, tanmania, jarmar, mandalias, chowkies, vedias, nose-rings, tiko, finger rings, ivory chaodi with gold foil, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K.-OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Action THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 5 p. m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, Tardeo, a lot of empty K.-OIL boxes, with tins.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDINGS, STREET NOS. 47 AND 49, GUN-POWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m. on the premises the whole of the materials of the said buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1896, for the PURCHASE of the following Unserviceable Stores in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee:—

Brass Filings	Cwts	160	0 0
Brass Old	,,	1600	0 0
Iron Cast Scrap	,,	73	0 15
Iron Wrought Scrap	,,	4	1 1
Lead Dross	,,	234	0 0

The Articles may be seen daily between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Deposit required to accompany the Tender Rs. 500 in Government Promissory or Currency Notes.

Full particulars regarding Bond of Agreement, printed Forms of Tenders, &c., are procurable on payment of Annas Four from this Office.

M. WALKER, Captain, R.A.,
Superintendent, S. A. A. Factory.

Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 3rd Sept., 1896.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 10TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on TUESDAY, the 22nd September next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John and Company's bonus.

5TH.—To settle the question of working the Looms.

A. JOHN & Co., Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 18th August, 1896.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5'-6" Gauge).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nandurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

THE GUZERAT FEEDER RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882).

Capital Rs. 10 Lakhs into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

(With power to increase the Capital).

Office of the Company—Opposite KARANJA GARDEN,—AHMEDABAD.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining SHARES are requested to send for the Prospectus from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI TRIUMLAL & Co., at Ahmedabad.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz. Rs.	33
OLD "HIGHLAND" ***	,,	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	,,	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	,,	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	,,	26
IRISH WHISKY	,,	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S **** a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S **** (10 years' old)	,,	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	,,	28

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	4,500,000 =	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	4,130,000 =	,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

TENNIS SHOES.

REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN RUBBER SOLES,

Rs. 16-12.

TENNIS SHOES,

WHITE CANVAS RUBBER SOLES,

Rs. 11-4.

CRICKET SHOES,

REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,

Rs. 16-12

CRICKET BOOTS,

REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,

Rs. 21-12.

CASH OR V. P. P.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON, AGRA	Bank of Bengal Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HANTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
gent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, Hiring Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotel, further strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. BENEDICT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. K. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME	£ 1,084,823
ASSETS	£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES	£12 865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL ACCIDENTS.—All classes of Working and Manufacturing Risks.

HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.—Caused by Animals, Snakes, &c.

ACCIDENTS ARISING out of SPORTS and PASTTIMES as Cricket, Golf, Football, or Polo, or while Boating, Bicycling, Bathing, Fishing, Hunting, Shooting, Skating, Tricycling, &c.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, etc., and full information can be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurances issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £3-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. a. } 1 bon. }	1417
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,344xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial B. Ld. Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.a.	107
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£37
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian	1,346		100	Nil	69
Arungabad S. & M. Co, Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	371	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	635xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000		710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	920
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,760
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	915
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,100xd
Calmbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaght Mills	800	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs12	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
Dharmabhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,050xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550xd
Dhum Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		675
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	820
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	755
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	800	500	500	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	dvd Rs.15	585
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,265
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,195
Jacob Sassoon	3,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	3,450
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Mahtoob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	600	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,800
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,375
Mysore S & M Co Ld	6,000	250	250	dvd 15	250 pa.
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 9	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	415
Previdence Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,365
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	990
Rajpur Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,285
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs90	1,250
Shahapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,750
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvRs12½	302½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	500
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	440xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	860
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	745
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	710
Union Spinning					
Lead Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	580
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000		650
Usenbhoy Lakhmidasker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills		1,000	1,000	nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	915
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000		
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	187½
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	dvd Rs 8	105
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	615
Harvey and Sahabathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	325
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	87½
Motussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	625
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	162½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	88
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Soorah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs60	1,385
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	400
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	5)
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,575
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5(	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1:	255
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	286
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20)
Mareks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Nasier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	169
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	100xd
Port Canning Co	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,080xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	32
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		425
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	—	97½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-4	Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-5	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-14	
Do. do. new	,,	26-12	
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-6	
Sovereigns	,,	17-6	
Do. Dreams	,,	17-3	
Rupees	,,	33-7	
Do. Do.	,,	33-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 11-9m., 11-24s. Low water, 4-33m., 5-9s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, the Boxing Kangaroo, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ras Rowa entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Stolzenfels left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Marq. Bacquehem on Saturday; the steamer Chyebassa left it on Friday, and the steamers Bhundara, Salazie, Dumra, and Alphee on Saturday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game at 5-15 p.m., punctually, to-day, between the Gymkhana and Rangers' Club.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—The initial performance of the New Australian Vaudeville Company and Peter Jackson, the Boxing Kangaroo, takes place this evening. In addition to Mr. Dean, Mr. Tommy Empson, Miss. Dolly Childs and the other members of the company will appear in an attractive variety entertainment which should draw a large audience.

THEFT AT A FAIR.—Rukhmibai, a Hindu woman, residing at Khan Bazaar, has reported to the police that, on Friday evening, she was at a Hindu fair, held in the Bazzar Gate Street, with her daughter, aged about four years, in her arms, when someone came from behind and removed from the person of the child a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 75.

THE BOHRA CLUB.—At the first annual meeting of the Bombay Bohra Club, held in the club room, Ripon Road, there was presented an annual report of the club's working, and besides passing up of the annual statement of accounts produced, a re-election of the new authorities was made for the ensuing year, and after conducting the necessary business, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed late in the night.

ZOROASTRIAN MARRIAGE PROVIDENT FUND.—On Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the subscribers of the above fund was held in its offices, at Hummum Street, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy presiding. The business before the meeting was to confirm a resolution passed at a previous meeting to voluntarily carry the association into liquidation and to distribute the money amongst the subscribers in proportion to the payment made by them. The balance to the credit of the fund is Rs. 51,030, while the outstandings amount to Rs. 12,950. Besides there is a sum of Rs. 9,300 given in advance to some of the subscribers before and after their marriages. Messrs. Dhunjibhoy Framjee Chinoy and Dr. Sohiar were appointed liquidators. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A CHILD DROWNED IN A RAIN WATER GUTTER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Mahim Bazaar Road, touching the death of Yemoona, a Hindu female child, aged eighteen months, daughter of one Kassinath Jeevun, residing in that locality. About 11 o'clock, on Saturday forenoon, the mother was feeding her two other children, when deceased was playing on the steps of the house. About ten minutes afterwards, the mother missed the deceased, and on making a search for her, discovered her body floating in the rain water gutter in front of her house, face downwards. The mother removed her from the gutter, and found she was dead. There was water and mud in the gutter about two feet and a-half deep. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—About 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, police naik No. 732 was taking his round in the Dhobie Talao section, when he saw a Goanese Christian mendicant in the second Lane, Dhobie Talao, under the influence of liquor and staggering about. The policeman took no notice of him then, but while he was taking his second round through the same lane, about 3 p.m., he found the mendicant lying dead on the footpath. Inspector Robinson was informed, and under his order the body was removed to the morgue. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the deceased, who had no fixed place of residence and subsisted by begging, was addicted to drink, and whenever he used to get money he spent it in drinking. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the morgue on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

THEFT BY A TABLE BOY.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Sebastian Fernandez, aged sixteen, a table-boy in the employ of Miss Nora O'Neil, residing at Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon Road, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hurst with theft as a servant of a gold brooch set with rubies, of the value of Rs. 125, belonging to his mistress. On the 22nd ultimo the prosecutrix took the brooch off her neck, and placed it in a drawer of a table in the drawing room; and two days later when she looked for it, it was missing. She taxed the accused, who denied all knowledge of the brooch, but in the afternoon he absconded. His sudden disappearance aroused the suspicion of the prosecutrix, who reported the matter to the police. An inquiry was instituted with the result that the absconding butler was arrested, at 11 a.m., on Friday last, in De Lima Street, and the stolen brooch was recovered from a goldsmith, to whom it had been given by the accused to be made into rings. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SIX MONTHS FOR SEVEN PIES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Abdul Rahiman alias Karimkhan Rahimkhan, aged twenty-five, a noted character, describing himself as a musician, employed in a native theatre, was charged before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing seven pies from the pocket of a mendicant, named Rajab Kassum. On Friday afternoon the accused was loafing about the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and as his movements appeared to be somewhat suspicious, a detective in plain clothes watched him. About 5 p.m. the accused went up to a crowd of beggars, standing in front of a shop in Bhendy Bazaar Road, and removed seven pies from the complainant's pocket, when the detective went up to him and arrested him red-handed. The accused admitted three previous convictions, the last of which was for six months, but he denied the present charge. His Worship, in convicting him, remarked that if he made theft as his profession, the court would not be justified in showing him any mercy. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. M. BACQUEHEM.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day (Monday), the 7th instant, at 9-45 a.m. from the Victoria Dock No. 7 per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, Captain G. Costanzo:—

FROM BOMBAY TO TRIESTE.

Bell, Lieut M D — Moorhouse, Miss
Bomonji Edulji Cassinath, Mr — Murray, two Misses
Delamain, Capt W S — O'Connell, Mr and Mrs J
Dolly, Mrs — Pearce, Mr E
Frey, Mr H — Worsley, Mr H M
Iser, Mr F

FROM KARACHI TO TRIESTE.

Kemball, Mr — Sturres, Major, Mrs W E and child

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—975 cwt myrabolams, Wagjee Bacher; 550 cwt coir yarn, P Govindjee; 103 casks goat skins, Martin Cohen and Co; 320 cwt coir yarn, Virjee Pirai.

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—200 cwt bonemeal, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—16 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 7 bales hides and skins, H Jamall; 12 bales carpets, H S Lalljee and Co; 110 cwt dry ginger, Kika Khoosbail.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—4,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clio s—50 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 1,007½ cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Cooperjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—200 bales cott.n, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

V Florio s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—330 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 1 bale carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 3 cases Indian tea, J Neuberg; 100 cwt gum, Bauer and Krause; 4,033 cwt linseed, John Fachiri; 220 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marq Bacquehem s—318 bales cotton and 1,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—150 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 56 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 54 cwt ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 69 cwt jardaloo and 48 cwt kissmiss, Quan Lun Eaoo; 38 cwt copiate, C M Bhesania and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—55 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 315 cwt sandalwood chips, Jeena Kika.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Osborne s—250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Osborne s—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 2nd September 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 29th Aug. 1896	8,313,300
Balance to be remitted from 30th August 1896 to 31st March 1897	8,186,800

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

AN ADOPTION BY A HINDU WIDOW FROM MIXED MOTIVES.

DURGABAI KOM SHANKAR WASUDEVRAO AND OTHERS vs. MAHABLESHWAR PONDBAI, MINOR, BY HIS GUARDIAN.

THIS was a second appeal by the defendant from the decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, District Judge of Kanara. The High Court decided that an adoption by a widow is not necessarily invalid because the father of the adopted son agrees to pay the adopting mother a certain sum on the adoption taking place, nor is an adoption invalid because the adopting mother is actuated in making the adoption by mixed motives and not solely by her desire to benefit the soul of her deceased husband by the adoption.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the court, said:—This appeal involves the consideration of a question of some importance upon the law of adoption amongst Hindus. The plaintiffs, who are the sisters and next reversionary heirs of one Mangesh Purshotam, deceased, sued to have it declared that the alleged adoption of the defendant Mahableshwar by Parvatibai, the widow of Purshotam, is invalid. The "factum" of the adoption is not disputed. The objection to the adoption which is relied upon is that the guardian and natural father of the boy taken in adoption had agreed to pay the adopting mother Parvatibai Rs. 4,000 after the adoption should have taken place. The following issue was raised by the Subordinate Judge upon this part of the case:—"Was the defendant No. 2 (Mahableshwar) adopted by the defendant No. 1 (Parvatibai) in consideration of Rs. 4,000 received by her as alleged?" The payment of the Rs. 4,000 to Parvatibai was admitted. The Subordinate Judge considers that it was paid by Fondba, the father of Mahableshwar after the adoption, but that the expectation of the payment exercised a very powerful influence on Parvatibai in inducing her to make the adoption. The Subordinate Judge considers that she felt herself unable to manage the property; was badly served by those to whom she entrusted the management, and was continually being thwarted by the kinsmen of her husband; that she was desirous of going on a pilgrimage and performing acts of "dharma," and that the offer of Fondba to give this son in adoption and to provide her with means of living the life she desired offered a ready escape from her position. She wished to secure freedom from secular cares and the money required for certain spiritual purposes. "It is conceivable," says the Subordinate Judge, "that a person whose line of action was thus dictated by prudence and piety should have easily realized the two-fold advantage of Fond's proposal, which, as the proverb goes, had the potency of giving her two eyes when she was seeking only for one." The Subordinate Judge upheld the validity of the adoption. The District Judge raised the issues:—" (2). Was the adoption made solely as a means of acquiring Rs. 4,000?" and "(3) Is the adoption invalid?" And after discussing the evidence he says, page 5: "On the whole, therefore, I come to the same conclusion as the Subordinate Judge, viz., that the Rs. 4,000 was paid to defendant 1 or at any rate promised to her as an inducement to take defendant 2 in adoption, and that she adopted him in consideration of such payment or promise of payment, and that but for such payment or promise she would not have adopted him. Whether the payment formed the sole consideration for the adoption, or whether she also had the spiritual benefit of her deceased husband in view, it is not easy to say, but I altogether dissent from the theory of the lower Court that she must be held to have adopted him from mixed motives, because nominally the money was to be devoted, to the payment of alleged debts due by the estate, and to religious purposes. I do not consider it proved that a single rupee of the amount was devoted to any but secular purposes, and without believing the evidence of 48 I do not believe, in the absence of better proof than Fondba's word, that any of the money was spent in paying off debts." He found on the issues "(2) It is not proved that the adoption was made solely as a means of acquiring Rs. 4,000;" and "(3) The adoption is invalid, because it was made from a corrupt motive." The result would, therefore, appear to be that mixed motives of various kinds impossible to fathom operated upon the mind of this lady, who appears to be of a religious turn of mind and inept for the duties of an ordinary mundane life and induced her to make the adoption, one that she would not have made it had she not received the Rs. 4,000 for her own purposes. Is this in law sufficient to invalidate the adoption? It is, we believe, the first occasion which has come before this Court in which an adoption has been set aside on such grounds. It must be at once manifest that if the view of the District Judge is correct the Court in every case of disputed adoption may be led into obstruse ethical discussion as to the motives, which induce a Hindu widow to adopt, and the validity or invalidity of such an adoption will depend upon a consideration, not of facts, but of the feelings, which actuate the Hindu female mind at the time of adoption—feelings, which, even if truthful, she would herself probably be unable to define. In almost every case of adoption a widow in possession of the estate of her husband must have internal struggles of mind whether she will relinquish it by adopting a son, or retain it by remaining sonless. If the certainty of not being left without the means of support or dependent upon the caprice of the adopted boy turns the scale, is the adoption to be set aside because she was partially influenced by a consideration of her own future well-being? The problem is a difficult one for a Court of justice to solve. The task would seem to be better fitted for a Court of Conscience. The basis upon which the law upon this subject is founded is the following passage in the judgment of the Privy Council in the "Ramnad Case" (12 M.I.A., p. 397). The question which their Lordships there had to consider was what assent of kinsmen was requisite to validate an adoption by a widow in the Dravada Country where there was no father-in-law in existence. Their Lordships say: "It is not easy to lay down an inflexible rule for the case in which no father-in-law is in existence." Every such case must depend upon the circumstances of the family. All that can be said is that there must be such "evidence" of the assent of kinsmen as suffices to show that the act is done by the widow in the proper and "bona fide" performance of a religious duty and neither capriciously nor from a corrupt motive. The result of this decision is referred to and its terms are repeated in "Bhagwandas vs. Rajmal" (10 B. H. C. R., p. 257,) without comment, and it is again referred to in "Narayan Babaji vs. Nana Manohar" (7 B. H. C. R., p. 172,) and again in "Ramji vs. Ghaman" (I. L. R., 6 Bom., p. 501.) The first attempt to be found in the reports of this Court to apply the qualification of a widow's power to adopt and to upset the adoption on the ground of the widow's motive in making it is to be found in "Vithoba vs. Bapu" (I. L. R., 15 Bom., p. 110.) That was the case of an undivided family. It was almost admitted that the widow's motives in adopting were malicious, but as she had without deceit obtained the consent of the head of the family to the adoption it was upheld. "Patel Vandravan vs. Patel Manilal" (I. L. R., 15 Bom., p. 505.) was the case of a divided estate vested in the widow. It was alleged that her motives in making the adoption were corrupt and capricious. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, after referring to the "dictum" in the "Ramnad Case" already quoted and its qualification by the Privy Council in the later case and adopting Mr. Mayne's view of the result of these decisions says: "Where, however, the assent of sapindas is not required, as in this Presidency, where the family is divided, then there will be only the ordinary presumption that the widow has performed a duty from proper motives, and the 'onus' lies heavily on him who seeks to set aside the adoption on the ground of corrupt motive.' His Lordship then reviewed the evidence as to motive and came to the conclusion that although it was probable * * * that the widow acted from mixed motives there was no sufficient evidence that she acted from corrupt or malicious motives such as would invalidate the adoption. Such is the state of the authorities upon this difficult question. They doubtless assume that if it can be predicated of an adoption by a widow (in a case where the consent of the husband's kinsmen is not required) that the ceremony has been gone through not in the performance of a religious duty but from sinful and corrupt motives, it is on that account invalid; and they appear to impose upon the Court the duty of inquiring into the motives of such adopting widow where her motives are called in question. Whether the presumption that an adopting widow has performed her duty from proper motives ought or ought not to be deemed to be an irrebuttable presumption is a question which still remains to be judicially decided. It is unnecessary for us we think to consider it in the present case. As to the nature of the evidence which will rebut the presumption that the act of adoption has been performed as a duty there is but little authority to guide us. The judment in "Patel Vandravan vs. Patel Manilal" (supra) establishes that the fact of the motives being of a mixed character is not sufficient to rebut the presumption. It appears also to be clear that the widow's making terms for herself with the father of the boy to be adopted, or selecting a boy whose father will be likely to accede to her wishes is not sufficient to render the adoption fraudulent or to establish that it has been made for a corrupt purpose or for a purpose foreign to the real object of adoption "Bhaseba vs. Indar" (I. L. R., 10 Calc., p. 550,) and "Chitko vs. (Janaki." (11. B. H. C. R., P. 199). That is, however, what the evidence in this case in the judgment of the District Judge establishes. He finds that unless she had been assured that she would have received the Rs. 4,000 she would not have adopted Fondba's son—possibly (it may be) would not have adopted at all; but he does not find that she had not the spiritual benefit of her deceased husband in view when she made the adoption. This presumption that she made the adoption from motives of duty is not, therefore, rebutted, and that presumption should, in our opinion, have been allowed to prevail. We reverse the decree of the District Court and restore that of the Subordinate Judge, with costs throughout on respondents.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For Judgment.

351-'6—Brown and M—Alexander Henry Campbell and others vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel—Wadia and G.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
117-93—Framjee M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
Testamentary Suits.
13-95—Pestonjee R and R and Bhaishunker and K—Hajrabai widow vs Sayad Hajee Bassa—Framjee M and M.
12-96—Chitnis M and M—Panalal Gokalchand vs Harishunker Gokulchand—In person.
13-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Esmail Joosub vs Aili Noormahomed—Payne G and S.
Postponed Long Causes.
368-'6—Ardeshir H and D—Balai vs Raghoonath Tarachand—Edgelow and G.
487-95—Payne G and S—Sakurbai vs Chaturbhoy Nathoo—Bhaishanker and K.
144-95—Little and Co—Jug Muhandas Vandravandas vs Pallonjee Kdudjee Mohidina and another—K D Shroff.
196-96—Sorabjee and I—Esmail Soobhan vs Yemnabai and others—Janardhan and A and In person.
330-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co.
615-95—Picknell M and M—Merwanjee Rustomjee Dubash vs Gopaldas and another—Balkrishna V N K.
626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fatch Mahomed vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.
217-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.
574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff, and S and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
555-94—Edgelow and G—Choonilal Panalal vs Mohunlal Chunilal Jhaveri—Ardeshir and H.—Part heard.
563-95—Payne G and S—Feroze Mahomed and others vs Karim Nensey—Edgelow and G.
407-95—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jadow and others vs Vithuldas Narrotumdas and others—Craigie L and O.
486-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Siddina and another vs Haridas Somchand—Little and Co.
521-95—Shamrao P—Bai Pootlabai and others vs Raghunath Janardhun—Brown and M.
599-95—Thakurdas D and C—Adujee Merwanjee Mistry vs Eduljee Manockjee Shroff—Ardeshir H and I.
506-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Poushia Gowan and another—In person.
404-95—Shamrao P—Umabai and another vs Jivandas Mowjee—Magonlal and R.
222-91—Little and Co—Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy vs Chuturbhooj Moorarjee—Bhaishanker and K.
581-95—Crawford Burder—Ezekiel David Harim and another Gabriel Issac Sherury and another—Ardeshir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Consent Decree.
180-96—204-96—205-96—Ardeshir H and D Jamnadas Vizbhookandas vs Bai Bhanbai—Muljee and R.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.
383-96—In person (a pauper)—Mathabadal Ramdin Kanbee vs Sahadeo Shewdat.
Defended New Long Causes.
305-96—Wadia and G—Sha Damjee Dhanjee Purbhut vs Memon Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Wodina—Ardeshir H and D.
352-96—Nanu and H—Goolmukrai Ramsamal and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai Hanabhai—Mathubhai and J.
357-96—In person—Radhabai vs Marwadi Dhira Raja—Wadia and G.
363-96—Madhowjee Virjee, Dewkabai vs Jethabhai Callianjee and others—Edgelow and G, and Brown and M.
367-96—Ardeshir H and D—Ootamchand Dewchand and another vs Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malektojar and others—Brown and M, Bhaishanker and K, and Thakurdas D and C.
362-96—P N Pleader—Agar Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hoosan Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.
371-96—Brown and M—Runchordas Haridas vs Madhowjee Thakersey and another vs Thakurdas D and C.
373-96—Little and Co—Nandibai vs Jaitha Narayenjee and another—Brown and M, and Dhanjibhai and D.
243-1385?-96—Thakurdas D and C—Javervahoo vs Vithuldas Govindjee—Payne G and S.
Postponed Long Causes.
655-94—Pestonjee R and K—Ramlal Mandhani vs Khimjee Somchand and others—Roughton and B, and Little and Co.
425-91—Dikshit and D, and Little and Co—The Hon'ble the Advocate General and another vs Vussonjee Munjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.
207-96—Payne G and S—Henry Dyke Gantier vs L W G Rivett Carnac—Ardeshir H and D.
477-94—M H Khan—Looma Rama and others vs Devideen Madarlal Khan and another—In person (a pauper).
135-96—Hiralal M and M—R W G Rivett Carnac vs Thakersey Shamjee—Wadia and G.
36-96—Mansuklal D and J—Govindram Dwarkadas and others vs Mehomedaly Abdulali—Payne G and S.
69-96—In person—Motilal vs Kanu Fakir and another—In person.
24-96—Chalk W and S—Kesshow Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford Burder and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 25TH TO 31ST AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s (Bombay)—32 bales cotton, 240 cwt cotton unpressed, 145 cwt rapeseed.
Looksley Hall s (Liverpool)—557 bales wool, 50516 cwt rapeseed etc for transhipment to Havre, 20980 cwt wheat, 175 cwt linseed, 849 cwt saltpetre, 3940 cwt bones, and 325 lbs tea.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—375 cwt cotton, unpressed, 84 cwt wool unpressed, 13922 cwt wheat, 1009 corges skins, and 7090 lbs tea for transhipment to London.
Horatia (Hull via Bombay)—1069 cwt cotton unpressed for transhipment to Bombay, 12226 cwt wheat, 5200 cwt wheat for transhipment to Bombay, 140 corges hide, and 8000 cwt bones.
Dumra s (Bombay)—212 cwt cotton unpressed, 244 cwt rapeseed etc, 9831 cwt wheat and 84 corges skins.
Alphee s (Bombay)—1842 cwt wheat, and 53300 lbs tea for transhipment to Batoum.
Purulia s (Bombay)—336 lbs tea for transhipment to London
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—176 bales cotton, for transhipment to Antwerp, 8½ cwts cotton unpressed, 75 cwts rapeseed 11,189 cwts wheat, 1 cwt rice, and 75 corges skins, for transhipment to Marseilles.

IMPORTS.

City of London s (Liverpool via Bombay)—399 pieces grey goods (foreign).
Looksley Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1614 pieces white goods (foreign), 1853 pieces prints (foreign), 1200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 6 cwt steel.
Assyria s (Bombay)—580 pieces prints (foreign), 3200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Dwarka s (Bombay)—355 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3824 pieces grey goods (Indian); 1490 pieces white goods (foreign); 84 pieces prints (foreign); 16

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 30 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22; Flower at Rs. 5, 7-4, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

LOST, on TUESDAY, in the Fort, a Fox-terrier dog, 3 black and black and tan spots on body and tan ears. Finder on returning the same to W. BEAUMONT, Great Western Hotel, will be rewarded.

PILES CURED permanently in three days by an American Specific. Instant relief. No burning. Price Rs. 2.—J. LAZARUS & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, a very large consignment of Ladies' Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes of latest fashions and style, to suit customers of all classes. Early inspection solicited.—HASSUNALLY, MOOLJI, HARIJI and Bros., Shop No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong rs. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Exceedingly first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed on empty bottles returned.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES, Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD; 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keeps all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

TRY PEARSE & CO.'S ICES? Real CREAM ICES! Under thorough supervision of our New French Assistant. As. 4 per plate. Wafers free. Once tasted will always be asked for. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS indispensable during the Monsoon, may be obtained at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office*.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, these artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 6 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

A CARD.

J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY

LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOMS,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India:—

STANLEY OAKES.

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and for all Chemists.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicine, purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

CONSOLS were quoted in London yesterday at 112-7-16 *ex-div.*, Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 119¾. A further sum of about £175,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, making the total withdrawals for the week £1,475,000. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th higher, at £64 1-16. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 30 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value, at 66¢ cent. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·84¢ dollars. The weekly shipments of specie consisted of £60,000 in Silver, to this port. Paris quotations were unaltered. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d.

This day's London financial telegram through Reuter reports an advance of 3-16ths per cent. in the English Funds, at 112 5-8ths, *ex-div*; Indian Sterling Loan being ¼ per cent. higher, at 120. The market rate of discount on short London Bills has been reduced 1-8th per cent., say to 1 1-8th per cent. that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 3-8ths per cent. A further advance of 1-16th per cent, has been established in the price of 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £64¼. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged both in London and New York. Paris quotations again come unaltered.

No fresh quotations for oil seeds were wired by Reuter yesterday. To-day Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted in London, at 37¼s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and/or next month to Havre, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 36¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm; Brown Rapeseed, at 33¾s. per 416lbs., business done, same shipment, to Havre, market firm; and linseed, at 32 3-8s. per 416lbs., business done, September-October shipment, to Dunkirk, market easier.

A further advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 23-32d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 4-31-64d. for September-October deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for January-February. In East Indian Cotton, Broach and Dhollera, of all grades were 1-8d. higher, and other growths 1-16d. The market closed quiet; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady. The day's sales having been 7,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The total Sales of Cottan in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 4,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 36,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 5,000 bales less, at 40,000 bales. The week's Imports were 14,000 bales—the same as in the previous week. The total Stock had diminished by 33,000 bales during the week, and stood yesterday at 482,000 bales.

Yesterday's advance of 1-32d. in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool has, however, been lost to-day, the price returning to Thursday's quotation of 4 11-16d. per lb.; while Arrivals are 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower. Surats unchanged in value. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet; Sales 4,000 bales, including 100 East Indians; Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged, at 8¼ cents per lb.; but December Futures were 11 points lower, at 8·27 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales.

To-day the price of spot Cotton in New York is without movement; but Futures have recovered 5 points, being quoted at 8·32 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 18,000 bles. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York, yesterday, was 7,080,000 bales, compared with 7,170,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

A small business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have taken only 200 bales each of Bengal, at Rs. 179; and Broach, at Rs. 220; while the Mills have bought 900 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs. 168-79; 300 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 175; and 100 Bhosawal, at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm in tone; but no increase in demand from shippers has taken place, a moderate amount of business on the basis of previous rates having been reported.

SEEDS have remained steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing, and with no further movement in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,675 bales.
Wheat	7,914 cwts.
Linseed	3,424 ,,
Rapeseed	9,035 ,,
Groundnuts	812 ,,
Castorseed	6,381 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet with no fresh business of importance reported. Holders of tonnage are now asking 6s. 6d. per ton for all picked ports.

EXCHANGE opened steady with an upward tendency at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates advanced somewhat, and both Merchants and the Bazaar bought a fair quantity of Bank Paper, at 1s. 2 3-16d. (what there was of it). Mercantile Bills were scarce, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 15-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 108 11-16 for the settlement at the end of this month; and after some dicline, closed at a slight advance in a steady market; 103¼ having been quoted for Threes.

SHARES have been quiet. In Mill Scrip, Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 10, and China with Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 5 each; Framjee Petit are Rs. 10 lower, and Leopold, Rs. 2; Bombay and Burmah have declined Rs. 25 in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the second.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August 1896, on 1,873·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	1,25,000	4,000	2,49,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	75	2	149
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	6,17,019	7,52,646	26,773	13,96,438
Total for 6 weeks ...	7,37,019	8,77,646	30,773	16,45,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,34,187	1,17,213	8,408	2,59,808
Per mile of Ry do.	80	70	5	155
Total to corresponding date do.	8,52,603	13,03,603	45,564	22,01,770

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 10,808
Ditto to date..... ,, 5,56,332

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August, 1896, on 141·23 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total traffic for the week	3,000	8,600	40	11,640
Or per mile of Railway	21	61	...	82
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	17,034	46,379	307	63,720
Total for 7 weeks ...	20,034	54,979	347	75,360
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,330	6,337	154	8,821
Per mile of Ry. do.	20	55	2	77
Total to corresponding date do.	19,110	48,302	361	67,973

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 2,819
Increase to date..... ,, 7,387

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEVILLE—August 18, at Brampton Manor, Huntingdon, wife of F Granville Beville, I S C, H M Consul at Muscat, of a son.

EDWARDS—August 15, at Lorne Villa, Bexley-heath, Kent, the residence of her father, the wife of the Rev T R Edwards, of Suri, Birbhum, Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CENTER—MILNE—August 18, at St James's, Aberdeen, Surg Col W F Center, I M S, to J Lillie Milne, daughter of the late Charles Milne, Esq. of Longside.

COOKE—BEAMES—August 12, at the parish church, Bishop's Hull, Taunton, Somerset, Frederic James Cooke, Indian Civil Service, to Angela, youngest daughter of John Beams, Esq. B C S, (retir d), of Netherclay House, Bishop's Hull.

GOSS—KILVINGTON—August 17, at the parish church Croydon, Surrey, John David Goss, of Croydon and Tunbridge Wells, second son of the late James Goss, Esq. M R C S, L S A, F R I C S, of the Green, Bishopsteignton, Devon, to Elizabeth Ferraby Kilvington, only daughter of Jonathan Kilvington Esq, of Waddon-road, Croydon.

VERTUE—MILNER—August 15, at St Saviour's, Walton place, S W, Herbert William D'Arcy Vertue, second son of the late Col James Vertue, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, and Constance Caroline, youngest daughter of Lady Miller, of 2, Onslow-squre, and the late Sir Charles Hayes Miller, Bart, of Froyle-place, Alton, Hants.

DEATHS.

MEW—August 8, at Bury Rectory, Huntingdon, Capt Arthur Parker Mew, late of Her Majesty's Bengal Army, aged 63.

NEVILLE-ROLFE—August 15, in London, the Rev Alfred Neville-Rolfe, late Chaplain at Howrah, aged 39.

ROS—August 17, at Bournemouth West, Lieut Col Justin Charles Ross, C M G, L D, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, formerly Inspector General of Irrigation in Egypt, aged 51.

THAIN—August 18, at Margate, Alexander Shand Thain, of Auchaber, Captain, late Bengal Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—September 2, at Simla, the wife of J C E Branson, C S, of a son.

McGOWAN—August 23, at Quetta, the wife of E Stanley McGowan, of a daughter.

WEALLENS—August 31, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Major W Wealleus, 1st Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORISON—MORGAN—September 2, at S Mary's, Calicut, by the Rev F C Gittens, Douglas Norman Morison, to Madeleine, youngest daughter of the late W F Morgan, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Madras.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. D."—Your letter re Oriental Life office. We have published the full text of the learned judge's decision in this case, and no useful purpose would be served by a discussion of the merits.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1896.

WE are pleased to learn that steps are being taken to bring before the attention of the public the great possibilities underlying the growth of long stapled Egyptian cotton in India. Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, whose interest in the subject is well-known, has written a pamphlet in which he shows that previous experiments, with this object in view, have been rendered abortive by the absence of previous careful study of the climatic and other conditions under which cotton is successfully produced in the valley of the Nile. A few months ago Mr. Tata fulfilled these indispensible conditions of successful imitation, and his pamphlet shows that he is very hopeful that the result of the enquiries he made in Egypt will be the introduction of a new and important feature in the agricultural and manufacturing development of India. Since this is his belief Mr. Tata, who has already made arrangements for experiments to be carried on in various parts of the Empire, is justified in appealing for a hearing to "all who take an interest in the material advancement of our country, and the well-being of the poor." The pamphlet will be widely distributed, and readers can judge for themselves the cogency of the arguments advanced by the writer to show that Indian cultivators need no longer confine their attention to the lower stapled varieties, hitherto exclusively grown. Meanwhile, a very important question that arises in connection with the subject is the extent to which native skilled labour can be made available for the manufacture of yarns and goods from finer varieties of cotton, whether home grown or imported. Real dexterity in this branch of textile labour can only be acquired by years of application thereto. Such prolonged experience, although desirable, is not absolutely requisite in the manufacture of coarse fabrics, but for the successful production of fine spinnings that are to hold their own in the market it is a *sina qua non*. This is shown to be the case, even in Lancashire, where the artisans have spent seven or eight hours daily in a mill from their youth up. Oldham numbers, for instance, are all below 40s, while Bolton numbers range from 50s and 60s to 100s. If an Oldham firm is desirous of starting a mill for the production of any of these higher counts, it is found that the local artisan, although good for spinning 40s, is quite unable to turn out satisfactory work on the higher and more delicate scale. He requires at least half a dozen years' practice before he attains the requisite amount of skill, and in the meantime the owners of the new mill have to import Bolton men to carry on the work.

If this is the case in Lancashire, how can it be expected that the mill-worker of Bombay, in view of his notoriously migratory habits, can ever hope to gain the requisite experience? At the best he is a long way inferior to the Lancashire operative. One spinner, one piecer, and half a creeler (to use a technical term for a man who divides his attention between two machines) can in Lancashire run a pair of mules containing from 2,500 to 3,000 spindles. In India a pair of mules of from 1,500 to 2,000 spindles require one spinner, four piecers and one creeler. In other words, six operatives in India are required for half the outturn which two and a-half Lancashire hands can easily give, in less time. This is a contrast in textile skill which should not be ignored by leading Manchester spinners, when they enter into comparisons between the wages paid in England and in India, for the purpose of showing that the Bombay mill-owner has such a great advantage over them in the matter of cheap labour. The contrast great as it is, need cause no surprise when it is remembered that the Bombay mill-hand is an agriculturist first, both by birth and inclination, and a textile operative afterwards. That he would be more capable in the latter calling if he were not so constantly leaving to "go to his country," often to return no more, is shown by the experience of Messrs. Tata and Co. in regard to their Nagpur mills. The population in that town of the Central Provinces is not so migratory as that of Bombay, and in order to encourage the workmen to permanently remain in the mills, a system of pensions and of prizes for regularity is carried on. The system has attained such a fair measure of success that notwithstanding the climatic disadvantages of Nagpur, as compared with Bombay, the out-turn at the Nagpur mills is at least 25 per cent. better than that of the most productive mills in this city. The agents attribute this state of things very largely to the more settled habits of the Nagpur labourers, and are of opinion that the output in Bombay would be largely increased if the operatives could be induced to remain permanently on the list of employes of the mill. There is, however, very little hope of a change in the habits of these men. Coming as they do from the Konkan and other rural districts within easy reach of Bombay, they all possess some share in the family plot, and after two or three years in the mill they leave to resume their agricultural avocations, from which they generally derive far less profit than the sowcar. The love of home is deeply implanted in them, and they are able with but slight expense to gratify it. They often leave the mill where they have been working a year or two and go to a wedding or a funeral, either to return only after a very long interval or else not at all. Similar migratory habits prevail amongst other classes of workers, particulary dock labourers, and it is estimated that the population of Bombay in the monsoon is at least 50,000 less than in the cold weather.

The remedy is believed by competent observers to lie, not in attempts to change the habits of the people by stricter mill regulations, but in obtaining the labour supply for finer spinnings from a much greater distance. The North West Provinces in many respects form a favourable field in which to obtain this outside supply. The links which bind the people to the soil in that part of India are far less strong than those which obtain on the Konkan plains. The density of population is very great, amounting to from 800 to 900 people per square mile. The consequence is seen in the low rate of wages and frequent scarceness of work. A strong able-bodied man in the Delhi district earns about 2 annas a day, and a woman one anna; while in Bombay any strong able bodied man can earn 4 or 5 annas and a woman 3½ annas. In the mills here the rate of pay for men ranges from Rs. 9 to Rs. 20 per month, and that of female operatives from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 or Rs. 10. The offer of even the minimum wages we have quoted would, it is believed, induce many ill-paid labourers in the North-West to migrate to Bombay bringing their wives and families with them, and settle down as mill hands. In the course of a few years these new comers would attain sufficient skill in the manufacture of fine counts of cotton goods, to obtain still better wages. They would be too far from their old homes to be able to satisfy any passing desire to return. But it is believed that being better housed and better fed than they were in the place of their birth, they would be quite content to remain in Bombay, and form a colony of operatives. India has had for generations its heriditary goldsmiths, money lenders, domestic servants, and agriculturists. Why should not the changed conditions of these times lead to the formation of an heriditary class of skilled mill operatives? When this project was first mooted three or four years ago, the Bombay Government viewed it with disfavour, as being calculated to militate against the chances of agriculturists in the Konkan finding employment during those months in the year when there is no work to be done on the land. But it may be pointed out that business firms would never go to the expense of bringing men from the North West for work with which the local labourer can cope. It is for the purpose of obtaining operatives for a department of textile industry in which proficiency cannot be attained by the migratory Konkan ryot that this proposal is now made. The demand for coarse goods will always be great in India, and if finer goods are produced they will supplement, not supersede, the business now done by our mills. What they are expected to supersede to a greater or less extent, will be the importation of cotton yarns and goods to the value of thirty crores a year, thereby tending to the further industrial development of India. Any plan, not intrinsically objectionable, calculated to do that, should be heartily supported by the Government of the Empire.

M. HENROTTE, the Vice-President of the French Bank of South Africa, gives a brilliant forecast of the gold future of the Transvaal. He says we are only at the beginning of the return which the gold-bearing reefs there will yield. A mere bagatelle of 1,500,000,000 francs in gold has been turned out, and there is still, competent authorities declare, 20,000,000,000 francs worth which can be extracted. Twenty thousand million francs are £800,000,000 sterling, and when that store has been dispersed M. Henrotte is quite certain that more will be found further afield. The geological formation of the ground leaves experts in no doubt of the presence of gold in other parts to the east of the Rand. The difficulty will be to get labour at prices which will not run away with too many of the profits. M. Henrotte has a plan which he has communicated to M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs, for inducing the workmen to settle permanently in the neighbourhood of the mines. Now the tribesmen are anxious to make money in a few months and be off home again to their huts and their families. If they are allowed to settle with their families outside the towns, M. Henrotte thinks they will then continue to work on less exorbitant terms. The enormous figures that represent the amount of gold in the mines may perhaps give us some clue to the sentiment which recently actuated Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Beit, Dr. Jameson, and the rest. With such resources at their command, what more patriotic achievement could be imagined than the wiping out of the National Debt? This could be done with such a store of gold, and there would still be a sufficient margin to supply a fleet beyond the wildest dreams of Lord Charles Beresford. Nor is gold the only mineral in the Rand and beyond. Coal is plentiful; it lies on the surface as well as in the depths. A line of rails will carry the coal; the gold crushing machines will be worked at less expense; and all the mines will pay handsome dividends. The French Bank of South Africa with a capital of £2,000,000 all paid-up, will rejoice with its Vice-President over the smiling future in store for the Rand. The Indian Finance Minister will be equally interested at the prospect of seeing the long-depreciated rupee rising again to two shillings, or even two and twopence. It is impossible not to wish well to the Rand.

COLONEL D. N. K. BARR, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in his newly issued report rejoices that the old order of Chiefs who took a pride only in the observance of ancient customs, is rapidly giving place to a more enlightened class of princes. Formerly they failed to realise the real responsibilities of a governor. Now they take pleasure in their duties, and are mindful of the fact that their welfare is really based on the prosperity of their subjects. Indeed, Colonel Barr has no hesitation in stating that the administration of Native States has greatly improved of late years, and that the standard of efficiency, though not yet what it ought to be, is generally and gradually becoming higher year by year. To the increase of Railway communication, to the facilities thereby afforded to trade, and the more direct intercourse with the world, much of this improvement is attributed. Although railways were unknown in Central India twenty-five years ago, and the proposal to open up the country by this means was received with anything but enthusiasm, it was carried out in many places in the face of strong opposition. There are now, it appears, upwards of 1,120 miles of railway opened in Central India at the present time, and there is not a State traversed by a railway that has not learned to appreciate its advantages. There is, moreover, Colonel Barr finds, a growing tendency amongst the Rulers of Native States to promote and extend railway communications and to bear the cost of their construction. They have already learnt that this means of disposing of money is preferable to burying hoards in the ground, and the advantages of railway construction are yearly more readily recognised by interested chiefs. British currency is rapidly superseding native coin, and it will not be long before the unification of the currency will be complete.

WITH reference to the reports of damage to the American cotton crop, *Dun's Review* has some instructive remarks. "The situation as to cotton," it is said, "is doubtless critical for many producers. Extremely hot and dry weather had done serious harm, but it must indeed be an extraordinary condition that reduces the yield 20 per cent. in August. Men of much knowledge and experience but a few days ago judged a yield of 10,000,000 bales probable, and if they were 1,000,000 bales too high, still those who now predict only 7,000,000 bales are likely to err in the opposite direction. With a large acreage it is always safe to remember that only a part of the crop is ever affected by misfortunes between August 1 and frost." There were people in India who indulged in hopes of a great advance in prices when the failure of the American cotton crop was foretold. But generally speaking it appears that the prospects are not nearly so bad as they were represented to be.

A LONDON correspondent tells us of an extraordinary agitation at Home among the sympathisers with India in the matter of the Suakin charges. A movement, he says, has been started to raise a subscription for the purpose, either of presenting the money so raised to the Government of India, or of assisting some useful Indian work which shall mark the "grave regret" with which the subscribers view the action of the Government in charging upon the Indian revenues a part of the expenses of the Soudan campaign. The promoters of the scheme hope to meet with influential support before

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROBERTS ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Lord Roberts, speaking at a banquet at Belfast, said he was proud to think that the Indian Army was thoroughly efficient and ready and able to share in the defence of the Empire in any part of the world.

His Lordship afterwards dwelt upon the value of India as a training ground for our Army owing to the great tracts of country where manœuvres are possible.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AND PRESIDENT FAURE.

President Faure will not reply to the telegram sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar on the occasion of his (the Sultan's) accession until he has consulted the French Consul there.

Lord Salisbury knows nothing of the telegram in question.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

DETAILS OF THE SEIZURE OF THE OTTOMAN BANK.

The details have now been received regarding the seizure of the Ottoman Bank, from which it appears that twenty-five Armenians, well dressed and educated men, entered the Bank at midday in twos and threes, while porters who followed them introduced bags into the building which were ostensibly filled with bullion, but actually with bombs.

Suddenly several of the bombs were thrown by the conspirators, who profited by the alarm which the explosions caused, to close the Bank doors, keeping one hundred clerks prisoners.

A siege was then maintained with bombs and revolvers for twelve hours, when the conspirators surrendered to Sir Edgar Vincent on the terms already known.

A COLLECTIVE NOTE TO THE PORTE.

A collective note from the Powers to the Porte recites a series of facts, proving that the Police and the Municipalities at Constantinople supplied the mob with cudgels in the late riots, and strongly hinting that some of the rioters were under the protection of the Sultan.

ACCEPTANCE OF REFORMS BY THE CRETAN ASSEMBLY.

CANEA, SEPT. 4.

The Cretan Assembly has accepted the scheme of reforms lately promulgated in the Island and proposed by the Powers.

SIR PHILLIP CURRIE.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Sir Phillip H. Wodehouse Currie has returned to his post at Constantinople.

LORD HAWKES PROPOSED INDIAN TOUR.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Lord Hawke has abandoned his proposed cricketing tour in India.

THE TSAR AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

EXPECTED RAPPROACHEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 4.

Their Imperial Majesties the Tsar and Tsaritza have started for Breslau.

BERLIN, SEPT. 5.

Their Imperial Majesties the Tsar and Tsaritza arrived at Breslau this morning, and were met by their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and the German Princes at the station.

The reception was a splendid one.

A grand review of troops took place later, followed by a banquet in the evening at which the Emperor William toasted the Tsar as "the bulwark of peace."

The Tsar, in responding, said he was animated by the same friendship towards Germany as his father was before him.

The tone of the German press seems to indicate that close relations between Germany and Russia are expected to result from the visit.

THE ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

With the exception of about 3 to 1 on Persimmon, there is no betting whatever on the St. Leger.

Labrador and Nouveau Riche are likely starters, but it is doubtful whether Galeazzo, Arreau, and Santa Maura will start.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The open challenge and Lawn Tennis Tournament was played off during the last week at the Poona Gymkhana. At the first tennis tournament played the first pair were Major Bythell and Mr. Johnston vs. Dr. Jackson and Hume, and the former won by two sets to one. On Tuesday the badminton tournament was commenced with Anderson and McIver vs. Beale and Hume, when the latter won. In the same evening Crowe and Greig met Shearme and Latouche at tennis. The former won easily. Mr. Hume played the first tie in tennis singles against Arthur, and won a brilliant victory. On Wednesday Crowe and Greig met Bond and Bonus in the second ties of tennis double. The former won. On Thursday morning Major Piers and Arthur, from Satara, played off their tie at badminton against Jackson and Patin. The former won by three to two. Greig met Bonus in the first tie of tennis singles. The former won. Crowe and Greig met Bythell and Johnstone. A great match was expected, but unfortunately, owing to the accident to Johnston, who could not play, the former was declared won. Crowe and Greig played with holders of challenge cup last year from Piers and Arthur. The latter won by two sets to 0. The cup was thus won by Piers and Arthur, of Satara. It is understood that next year the pair of bowls will be put for competition on condition that they must be won by the same pair at three consecutive meetings. The final for the Badminton challenge cup was played yesterday, and won by Satara. In the final of Tennis singles between Greig and Hume the former won by two sets to *nil*, and thus won the cup.

THE RECENT SKY RACE MEETING.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

The case, Crown vs. Captain Ross, in which Inspector Fleming prosecutes Captain Ross for assault, has been postponed to [illegible] instant, on account of the Crown having as[illegible] for postponement. Mr. Burder, solicitor, will appear for defendant.

FOXHOUNDS MEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 6.

The bye-day meet of the Poona and Kirkee foxhounds took place at the Dapuri Bridge. The field was the same as before. The pack proceeded down the Bombay road first, and then the hounds were taken to the left to the small cover, where a jack went out at the north end, and ran towards the Kalas ford. It then turned to the Sisters. The going was very fast, but the jack took refuge in the clump of pricklypear at the top of the rocky knoll, where he was pulled. The run occupied close on twenty minutes with one or two slight checks. The master next took the hounds in the direction of Kalas, where another jack was found in the bajri field, but the scent was very bad, and the live could hardly be put off. A good many left for Poona. The run was, however, continued on Ahmednagar road, finishing at the seventh milestone, the jack getting away in a very exhausted state. Amongst the ladies present were Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Burder, Miss Simmonds, Miss Wilson, and Mrs. Girvan.

THANA FOREST RULES.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE JUNGLE TRIBES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, SEPT. 5.

A collection of Kathodis, Thakoors, and other wild tribes, numbering nearly four thousand, of the Bhewandi, Wada, and Salsette talukas, assembled here yesterday, and prayed the Collector to cancel the recently published proclamation, depriving them of their birthright to bring head-loads and carts of dead firewood from the forest, the sole means of their bare livelihood. The Collector answered that he would report in their favour to Government.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH.

POONA VS. BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

A Rugby Football match between Poona vs. Bombay, was held this evening, on the Gymkhana ground, in the presence of a very large gathering of spectators. A better exposition of the game has never been witnessed in Poona. Bombay kicked off from the Gymkhana end, and followed up with such rigour that the Poona Gymkhana were penned from the commencement, being compelled to touch down in self-defence in the first five minutes of play. The home team then turned the tables "pro tem," and carried the play into the Bombay half, but after that a series of tight scrimmages ensued, and a failure in passing on the part of the Poona representatives resulted in a long drop kick at goal which narrowly missed scoring, and the locals were again compelled to defend themselves by touching down. After a period of hot play, during which Bombay was well to the fore, Mr. Johnston, the Poona back, put in a capital run, his putting off being smart in the extreme, while a useful run by Dr. Cleveland was followed up by some smart play by Mr. Bradford. This, again, took the play into the visitors' territory. Retaliation followed which again brought the Poona goal in danger, and shortly after a clever run by one of the Bombay forwards resulted in his getting over the line, but he had to put it down before getting properly behind the posts, and the kick at goal which followed, being at a somewhat acute angle, failed, the ball being a trifle badly placed; after this the Bombay men were again to the fore, and compelled their antagonists to touch down several times just before half-time. Play resumed, a lot of tight scrimmages ensued and the ball was in the middle of the ground for a lenthy period; ultimately the better combination of the visitors again prevailed, and a drop kicked goal came off. After that some splendid even play again followed, both teams putting in their utmost, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Bradford for Poona being conspicuous by their running and passing, but nevertheless play was still confined to the home half. A capital run by Mr. Robb took the play into the Bombay territory at this period, but in return the visitors were soon back again and close to their opponents' goal, where scrimmage after scrimmage followed, which finally resulted in another try abortive for the Bombay Gymkhana. From that time until the finish the home team were on the aggressive but with no avail, and the game terminated in a win for Bombay by a goal and three tries to nil.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora lef here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Manora arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 5.

German steamer Darmstadt, from Australia, arrived.

SEPT. 6.

P. and O. steamer Pekin, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 21-32
The Manchester market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-16ex-div.
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-16
Bar Silver	30 5-8

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		36,000 Bales.
" " "	Surats	1,400 "
" " Imports of Cotton		14,000 "
" " "	Surats	nil
" Stock of Cotton		482,000 "
" "	Surats	50,000 "

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland mails of August 21, arrived in Bombay harbour, yesterday, at day-break. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bowman, Mr J	Haming, Mr
Deas, Lieut	Herald, Mrs and infant
Deans, Mrs	Macdonald, Miss
Dunnell, Mr F J	Malcolm, Mr J
Farmer, Lieut and Mrs	Palmer, Mr C P
Gott, Mr H R	Smith, Mr Asheton
Gibb, Mr D	Stephens, Miss K
Hobday, Mr J	Tristram, Mr
Hoskin, Mr and Mrs	Watson, Mr E

FROM BRINDISI.

Bottlswala, Mr	Karsch, Mr
Buchanan, Mr	Mayne, Mr
Burgess, Mr	Medlicott, Mr
Cripps, Mr J	Mellor, Mr T
Couchman, Mr	Mears, Mr J W
Cunningham, Mr	Rendall, Dr
Campbell, Mr R C	Richards, Mr H C
Curtal, Mr Paul	Robertson, Mr
Doyne, Capt	Shannon, Mr R
Kennedy, Lieut	Wilson, Miss

FROM ADEN.

Barwick, Capt	Hawis, Mr
Don Joa Augustus Xavier	

If the statistics relating to crime in Bengal be compared with those affecting the price of rice it will be found that, generally speaking, as the one goes up the other goes down, and "vice versa." Thus taking the decade beginning with 1886 and ending with 1895 the average price of food grain was twenty seers for the rupee in the first year, while the total reported crime of the province amounted to 218,457 cases. Next year rice was still cheaper —twenty-one seers for a rupee. The criminal statistics went down to 211,223 cases. In 1888 the total number of cases reported was 222,363, and the rice cost one rupee for nineteen seers. The following year only fifteen seers of grain could be bought for a rupee, the number of reported cases going up to nearly 240,000. The dearest year for rice was 1892, when the price was thirteen seers the rupee, and in that year the number of criminal cases reported was 267,809—the highest in the decade. Last year the price of rice was 16 seers per rupee, and the number of cases was 262,462, as compared with 258,972 in 1894, when rice was as dear as fourteen rupees a maund. It ought to be pointed out however, that of the total reported crime in 1895 only non-cognizable cases showed an increase, cognizable cases declining from 140,000 to 136,000.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 21.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

WITH the customary quaint ceremonies and pomp the Prime Minister was, on Saturday last, installed at Dover as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The interesting proceedings included the unveiling of a portrait in the municipal buildings of his Lordship's predecessor, the Marquis of Dufferin, who was present. At the inevitable banquet it fell to his lot to propose the toast of his successor, and in doing so he made a remark that brought home to all present the necessity for Mr. Goschen's naval programme. "In former days," said Lord Dufferin, "often as I passed of an evening the ramparts of Walmer Castle and the setting sun shone upon the opposite shores of Europe, I was very much oppressed by the way in which they seemed to advance to within a few miles of my castle and look into my drawing-room window." But he was happy to think that a wise Government has determined to convert the port of Dover into a harbour of refuge, thus enabling the Lord Warden to sleep secure within his fastness, knowing that all his ports, the ancient towns, and their members and appurtenances are amply protected. This timely and useful observation gave Lord Salisbury an opportunity of enlarging on the still existing need for self-defence, especially at Dover, which, as he pointed out, is now as in former times the principal place where the invincibility of England is to be maintained. Moreover, if a war should break out the conditions of modern naval operations would drive that war to the narrow seas. But the chief interest attaching to the Premier's utterances lies in his references to foreign affairs. Of the dispute with the United States he spoke in very satisfactory terms, expressing the hope that it might be the fate of his colleagues and himself to win a peaceful victory, a victory that would be more precious than the many victories with which the part of the island in which he was speaking was associated. On the subject of the troubles in the Sultan's dominions he spoke with impressiveness but necessarily without the same confidence of an equally gratifying result being speedily arrived at. It was, he said, impossible to ignore the feelings of uneasiness which from time to time beset the Governments of Europe, because, though Europe is in itself healthy, there is at one extremity of it a gangrene which may threaten the health and the security of the whole. He demurred to the criticism which has been made before, and which he anticipated might be made again, that because he used certain words about the Ottoman Government he was bound to follow them up by active measures. To enforce his contention he made use of a homely illustration. A preacher may be very earnest in denouncing sin, but he is not bound to come down from the pulpit, take a big stick and inflict chastisement on the impenitent. And therefore when he said that there is a gangrene in the extremity of Europe it was not to be assumed that he implied his intention to volunteer for the *rôle* of physician to cut it out. He did not think it probable that her Majesty's Government would do anything to depart from that unity of action which seems to be prescribed by the Treaty of Paris. "But not the less," he went on to say, "the danger exists and will continue. There is a centre of rottenness from which disease and decay may spread to healthier portions of the European community, and, therefore, so long as this state of things exists in South-Eastern Europe I earnestly pray that the wisdom of the other Powers may see some means to abate the danger that has already existed too long. So long as it exists we must not imagine to ourselves that the danger of a disturbed equilibrium in the European atmosphere has entirely passed by, and that we may not be called upon to go to the front and take part in the perils in dealing with which our ancestors acquired so much glory and made England what she is." The view taken of Lord Salisbury's declaration by the semi-official *Cologne Gazette* is that the English Government is about to resume that policy which it failed to carry out in connetion with Armenia, and *a propos* of the reference to gangrene asks if one ought to infer from the Prime Minister's words that he has advised the consulting surgeons to proceed to an amputation.

Count Goluchowski's extraordinary scheme of a blockade of Crete which England could not accept is hardly ever spoken of now, but significance is attached to the fact that the Austrian Foreign Minister has been invested with the Order of the Golden Fleece—the Garter of the Dual monarchy—within fifteen months after taking office; while a section of the Austrian Press as well as some of the Russian journals are coolly suggesting that the other Powers should proceed to a settlement of the question independently of England's views and wishes. If we are to believe Continental reports, when Lord Salisbury withheld his sanction to the Goluchowski plan, it was suggested to him that he should put forward an alternative proposal. He, it is said, did not see his way to comply, and, according to M. de Blowitz, who is not unlikely to be well-informed, matters have not, so far, advanced beyond a general exchange of views. If there is any truth in the reported understanding between Russia and England, as to which such positive statements were made a week ago, it is curious that the Muscovite journals should be allowed to fill their columns with so much abuse of this country, but, as we have recently been reminded, the inspiration of the Russian Press is of a very intermittent character. The whole of the troubles in Crete are put down to us by the veracious journalists of St. Petersburg and Moscow. We fomented the rebellion by stealth and gold for the base purpose of diverting the attention of Europe from our continued occupation of Egypt. So Machiavellian are we, that if by any chance the Cretan imbroglio is settled out of the way we have resolved to "raise fresh complications in some other quarter of the East, Macedonia, or Armenia." This idea does not seem to disturb our alert friends in Paris, and in Berlin the talk about British gold has given place to a suspicion that England may be stealing a march upon the Triple Alliance. The *Kruz Zeitung* describes as more than improbable a combination of England, France and Russia, but the existence in the Anglophobe portion of the German Press of a certain uneasiness arising from such a possible amalgamation is testified to by the careful and cautious Berlin correspondent of the *Times*.

LI HUNG CHANG.

I do not wish to be guilty of the rudeness, if it is rudeness, of saying that Li Hung Chang has overstayed his welcome; but the daily reports in the newspapers of his trivial and occasionally rather too personal questions have become a little tedious, and his departure from our shores to-morrow will not eclipse the gaiety of the holiday resorts, and could not possibly add to the present dulness of a deserted metropolis. The poor man has been almost dragged off his legs during the past seven days, and he must be looking forward to the pleasure of exchanging the noise of machinery and the fuss of provincial banquets with their interminable speeches for a long chair, a long pipe—his greatest luxury,—and a quiet corner of an Atlantic steamer. The visit to Hawarden does not seem to have been without interest to both host and guest, but on this occasion the distinguished Oriental appears to have abstained from asking the ages of the ladies of Mr. Gladstone's family, though, if we are to believe the newspaper reporters, he made up for it when he got back to the Chester Railway Station by making minute inquiries respecting these and other domestic matters from the Railway *employés*! The only naive question he seems to have put to the G. O. M. was as to what he thought of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Gladstone was too old a Parliamentary hand to be entrapped even by an astute celestial. The venerable statesman replied, as he might have been expected to reply, by saying that he respected the Prime Minister's ability, though he had not always agreed with his views. When Mr. Balfour visits Hawarden, as he will do at the end of next week, he will be able to compliment Mr. Gladstone on the cautiousness of his answer to Li Hung Chang. On Sunday, rather against his wish, as he was tired, he was dragged off to Windermere from Furness Abbey, and at Bowness there was a luncheon in his honour with the customary toasts and eloquence. He cannot think that we are so Sabbatarian after all. At subsequent banquets he seems to have been appeased with the dessert. It is to be hoped that his visits to Barrow, Glasgow, and Newcastle with all he saw there may have a good result when he returns to China. I have not heard that he has overwhelmed our manufacturers of railway and war materials with orders. But perhaps these will come later.

DR. NANSEN.

The safe return of Dr. Nansen, followed so soon by his admirable vessel, the Fram, has given the people of these isles as much satisfaction as if one of our own countrymen had accomplished his brilliant deeds, and if he is able to accept the invitation sent to him to attend the forthcoming meeting of the British Association, he may count on a cordial welcome. All the information respecting his voyage has been read here with great eagerness, and his claim, although he did not reach the North Pole to have succeeded in this mission, is fully admitted by competent authorities. The most detailed account of his achievements has appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* from the pen of the doctor himself, and it was telegraphed to that enterprising journal. Nansen got within 250 statute miles of the North Pole, some 200 miles further than the previous highest record. His journey with his companion, Lieutenant Johansen, after he left the Fram nearly a year and a-half ago, and in course of which they have traversed a distance of 630 miles, has been described as the most remarkable Arctic journey on record; but I must refer your readers to the narratives that you will doubtless republish of this brilliant piece of exploration work.

THE "TIMES" AND THE GOVERNMENT.

If Mr. Balfour does not condescend to read the papers, there are other members of the Cabinet who do, and with the possible exception of Mr. Chamberlain they will not have received much encouragement from the customary comments that are made by the public journals on the work of the past Session. Of course the organs of the Opposition make all the capital they can out of the misfortunes or shortcomings of their opponents, but I am not sure that some of the most damaging things said about the performances of the Government are not those that appear in the Unionist Press. The *Times*, for example, is very frank, in spite of a very natural desire to speak well of the Ministry. Their action at times has, they are plainly told, been obviously spasmodic and ill-directed, and the results gained, considerable though they are, cannot efface the impression of disappointment and discouragement occasioned by the abandonment of the Education Bill, and by the somewhat high-handed character of the means by which the passage of the Land Bill through Committee was secured. The fundamental error of the Government was the introduction of complicated and contentious Bills going down to the roots of principles and stirring up angry controversies on all sides. They ought to have remembered the remark that the Duke of Devonshire was so fond of making just before the electorate gave the Unionists their powerful, though rather unwieldy, majority, namely, that what people wanted was repose, repose, repose. "Ministers did not sufficiently recognise the fact that the country had emphatically pronounced at the General election in favour of a period of quiet progress on practical lines and of respite from the endless succession of revolutionary projects put forward—for the most part without any other result than to disturb the public mind—by Radicals beating the bush for popular support." They astonished everybody by the scope of their Education and Land Bills, and made matters worse by giving precedence to such controversial measures as the Cattle Diseases Bill and the Rating Bill. Still they might have recovered their position but for Mr. Balfour's "habitual nonchalance" producing these "disappointing failures" and "barren strifes." At the same time the leading journal admits that in intellectual power and in geniality of disposition the First Lord of the Treasury has maintained the reputation he won when he led the Opposition, a tribute to which Liberals as well as Conservatives subscribe. At present there is a lull in politics, but when Parliamentarians have recovered from the fatigues of the past Session, and the voice of the politician is once more heard in the land, the complaints of the *Times* will be echoed from many platforms.

INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE CRITICS.

It is not only the newspapers who have taken advantage of the winding up of business at Westminster to give the Government a piece of their mind, but two of their supporters, Mr. Maclean and Sir Henry Howorth, have been equally outspoken. Mr. Maclean, whose absence from the debate on the Indian Budget was, I am sorry to learn, owing to the continued ill-health of Mrs. Maclean, does not hesitate to declare that the Imperial policy of the Government, which is nothing, if it is not Imperialistic, has been, to use his own words, "positively dangerous." Since Majuba Hill the prestige of England, he says, has never stood so low in South Africa as at present. He is very indignant with Mr. Chamberlain, and predicts that the Colonial Secretary will soon find out that the country has lost faith in him. Mr. Chamberlain demanded a free hand, and had it for eight months, with what result? "He had not even the pluck to say to his dear friend, Mr. Kruger, it is a shabby thing for him not to release men who remain in prison because of their respect for what may be a fancied point of honour. 'No,' says this great Cabinet Minister, 'you shall have no help from me till you go down on your knees and cringe to President Kruger, even as I have been forced to cringe to him.'" Nor is this all. Just as Parliament is rising a quantity of correspondence, kept back for months, is flung upon the table to prove that Sir Jacobus de Vet never pledged the honour of the British Government that the reformers should not be imprisoned. Mr. Chamberlain, "losing his temper as usual," angrily says that anyone who does not accept this denial must think Sir Jacobus de Vet is lying. But why, Mr. Maclean asks, assume that Sir Jacobus is "lying"? Greater men than he, the hon. member sarcastically observes, have short memories. There is Mr. Chamberlain, for instance, who rebukes Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett for impatience in wishing to push the claims of the Uitlanders. Common prudence, he says, should have taught Sir Ellis that he should wait till the excitement caused by the Jameson raid had died out. "This," added Mr. Chamberlain, "is my policy." It would have been the height of effrontery for Mr. Chamberlain to make this audacious misstatement if he had really remembered his own despatches from January to March last. Within a week of Jameson's raid he gave Sir H. Robinson peremptory instructions to urge upon the Transvaal Government the immediate necessity for the redress of the Uitlanders' grievance, and by the middle of March he had settled the whole business to his own satisfaction, and had provided the Transvaal with a complete new constitution. Sir H. Robinson, however, refused to obey his instructions, and told him pretty plainly on several occasions not to be a fool, and finally Mr. Kruger knocked him on the head. This is amusing, especially for Liberals, but I am afraid that the general opinion is that Mr. Maclean has been led away by his evident dislike of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take a more unfavourable view of his action than the circumstances warrant. That Mr. Chamberlain gave way to the High Commissioner instead of adhering to his own perhaps tardily expressed opinions has with very many persons enhanced rather than diminished his reputation. Sir Henry Howorth is not concerned with Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of Transvaal affairs, but falls foul of the Government for having decided to release some of the best known of the Irish political prisoners—a decision that has given less satisfaction to the English followers of Lord Salisbury than to his supporters in Dublin, as the Redmondites and even the Healyites are sometimes called. Sir Henry Howorth seems to regard the liberation of John Daly and his fellow convicts as on all fours with Lord Randolph Churchill's Maamtrasna inquiry—"that shameless piece of profligacy by which a former leader of the Conservative party, to whom it is proposed to erect a statue, attempted to outmanœuvre the Whigs by tampering with the verdict of a Court of law." Sir Matthew White Ridley's plea that the prisoners are being discharged from Portland prison because the state of their health is bad is described as a novel and curious new departure. "To treat prisoners with inhumanity is no part of modern jurisprudence. It only arouses sympathy for crime and destroys the virtue of punishment; and when a prisoner is ill, whatever his crime may have been, he ought to be sent to the prison hospital and treated as an invalid with solicitude and with kindness. But to say that because a man is in bad health he is either to commit crimes with impunity or to escape from the consequences of having committed them is astounding." The Home Secretary's statement was not as clear as it might have been, if the interpretation put upon it by Sir E. F. Du Cane is the correct one. The question, he says, is what did the reports of the prison doctors and the independent medical authorities say. "It must be assumed that they said that further imprisonment would endanger the convicts' lives, as this would make the release in accordance with the ordinary practice." His suggestion that the premature release of prisoners on special grounds or the commutation of their sentences should be notified with the reasons in some public manner, for, as he truly says, speaking from exceptional experience, the public mind is very suspicious on all matters connected with prisons. That ultra-Conservative paper, the *Globe*, apparently shares Sir Henry Howorth's suspicions as to the motives that have actuated its leaders in this matter, for it attributes the leniency of the Government to "administrative reasons" and angrily refers to the excessive jubilation that is being displayed by a section of the more advanced Nationalists in Ireland.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

I have said that there is a lull in political strife, as is always the case at the commencement of the recess, but that description would not apply to the sister isle, where members of all sections—Parnellites, anti-Parnellites, and Healyites—are busily engaged in putting their views before their fellow countrymen. Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., set the ball rolling on Monday at Castle Island, where he characterized Mr Gerald Balfour's Land Act as a delusion, a mockery, and a snare, at the same time declaring that there could be no peace in Ireland until the land of their country should be freed from the predatory grasp of Irish landlordism, until every tenant was as secure in his holding on fair terms as a landlord was in his mansion, until every penny now unjustly levied in rent on a tenant's improvements was legally wiped away, and until the crime of eviction such as they had known it perpetrated in their day should be made impossible by a just and enlightened homestead law. Mr. Davitt has peculiar opinions respecting landlords and capitalists generally, but even Mr. T. M. Healy, though he regards the Land Act of last Session as the best measure given to Ireland during the past fourteen years, has frequently said that he considers it to be far from a settlement of the eternal land question. Mr. Healy may not be the power in Ireland that Mr. Dillon is, and his tactics may at times be inexplicable; but as a Parliamentary debater there is nobody in the Nationalist ranks who can hold a candle to him. He was the principal speaker at a meeting of his supporters in Dublin on Tuesday. His speech was chiefly confined to three points—the new Land Act, the approaching "Convention of the Irish Race at Home and Abroad," and Mr. Dillon's leadership. He claimed that the recent enactment rooted to the soil the 400,000 tenants who had got fair rents fixed, and gave them a permanent tenure in it without the landlord. He never loses an opportunity of having a fling at the Liberals, and it was not perhaps from any friendly feeling that he mentioned the following incident. He said that when he proposed an idea of that nature before Mr. Morley's Committee in 1894 it was regarded as so ridiculous that the Liberal Chief Secretary refused to agree to it; but he subsequently adopted his amendment on the advice of the then Attorney-General and consented to put his amendment on the report. From the report it was copied into the Bill last year, and he was happy to say that Mr. Balfour adopted that clause, which was supposed to be revolutionary two years before. With regard to the Convention he predicted that it would have no effect in reuniting the split, or rather splits, in the party unless, which he does not expect, the hated Mr. John Dillon bows his head and gracefully retires. He could not, he declared, attend the Convention without avowing his solemn belief that as long as Mr. Dillon remained at the head of the Irish party it would never achieve success. At present it was merely the tail end of the Liberal party, and under Mr. Dillon's leadership it had fallen to a far lower position than it reached even in the days of William Shaw. Places had been obtained for members' brothers and sisters, and magistrateships for their relatives; seats had been handed over to the Liberal party which could be won by Nationalists; and subsidies had been accepted, which in the past would never have been accepted, for aid in registration. A few hours before Mr. Healy thus delivered his soul, Mr. Clancy, a prominent Parnellite, was at a meeting of the National League defending the action of the Redmondites *vis-à-vis* the Conservative Government. To have declined the minor reforms offered to them by an anti-Home Rule ministry and to have acted the part of jackals for the Liberal party in Ireland would, he maintained, have been not only a piece of absolute folly but a crime. They were denounced as Tories in disguise and as allies of the Tory party. Mr. Clancy said that he was not disconcerted at being described as an ally of the Tory party. He should have been, if he had been styled an ally of the Whig party. Poor Whig party to be so unpopular with men for espousing whose cause it has, or thinks it has, made such large sacrifices! By the way, the *Nation* (Healyite) mentions a fact that is not, I think, generally known. "Thanks to the evil effects of Bossism," it says, "the Irish Parliamentary Fund has practically ceased to exist, and those of our members who have taken an independent course in connection with Party differences have been deprived of the usual *honorarium* for Parliamentary services."

THE TRANSVAAL.

There has been almost a scare in the money market this week in consequence of the rather alarming reports spread abroad respecting the warlike preparations in the Transvaal. The *Times* has published a letter on the subject from its special correspondent, Captain Younghusband, who gives us the various opinions current in the Transvaal as to the intentions of President Kruger's Government, and concludes that there are undoubtedly elements of unrest in the situation. The letter was written last month, and since that time, as some nervous persons seem to forget, the Boer authorities have by one or two needed reforms shown a conciliatory disposition towards the Uitlanders and England.

THE SECRETARY OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. John Marshall is in town and with Mrs. Marshall is staying at the Hotel Metropole. The latter, I regret to say, is rather seriously ill and unable for the present to be removed from her room. They have taken passages in the Caledonia, which sails from London in the middle of October.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. J. C. Ross, C. M. G., R. (Ben.) Engineers, Ret.; Capt. A. P. Maw, Ben. Ret.; Capt. A. S. Thain, Ben. Ret.; Rear-Admiral J. W. Webb; Col. G. C. S. Ducat; Capt. Barnes; Baron von Zedtwitz; Rev. P. Duggan, D.D.; Mr. R. T. Creber; Mr. R. Nobel; and Miss Macleod, of Macleod.

CYCLING has become very popular on the Riviera, as elsewhere, among all classes of society, and the trade in cycles has been greatly developed. The British Consul at Nice states that up to the present the machines sold by the agents of different manufacturing companies are chiefly of English make. Next in importance are those of French make, while but few machines made in the States are to be seen in the market there. A summer station, which is likely to be of great use to British subjects who may be unable to return home during the summer months, or to proceed to Switzerland, is, the Consul adds, about to be established, in case the necessary capital is subscribed, in the Valley of Thorenc, situated above Grasse, at an altitude of 1,200 metres, or nearly 3,500 ft.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THESE rival clubs met for the return match of the season, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, on Saturday afternoon. As the afternoon wore on, a fairly large crowd gathered round the ground to watch the game. This match always evokes a fair amount of interest, coming as it does just before the Poona Presidency. It is useful as a guage of the present form of the various individuals comprising the two elevens. Neither side were playing their full strength, the Bombay Gymkhana having several of its regular eleven from various causes "hors de combat." The Parsees, too, were by no means playing the strongest team they can put into the field, but still it may be said to have been fairly representative, containing as it had Spencer, Mody, Mistry, Billimoria, Mehta, and Davur. Judging from the previous performances of the Englishmen this season, the outcome of the match was looked upon as almost a moral for the Parsees. Carnegy was unable to play, but the Gymkhana were able to requisition the services of Ellison, of Madras Presidency fame. He, however, seems to lack practice, and as the Madras cricketers wisely play in the cold weather, this is a bye-season with them. We hope, however, to see hereafter, before he brings his visit to a close, our Madras friend showing his pristine form. Bombay has had cause to be thankful to her sister of the South for the excellent samples of cricketers she has sent to us in the persons of Reynolds and Ellison. It was quite a change, and a most refreshing one, to see the excellent display of cricket given by both elevens yesterday. I regret to say, however, that the Parsees have sadly fallen off in their fielding, which used to be one of their strongest points. They seem to be as slack in this department of the game as of yore they were wont to be smart. The cricket throughout was good, the bowling of both sides being excellent. Clarke for the Gymkhana was very much on the spot at the start, his analysis being three wickets for no runs; curiously enough with the last ball of his first three overs he captured a wicket. The ball with which he bowled Spencer was a real clinker, as it came back about a foot, and would have beaten almost any batsman. The same may be said of the one that dismissed Mody; it was much too good a ball to have to play in the first over. For the Parsees, Mehta and Davur shared the bowling honours, the former getting three wickets to the latter's two. Billimoria was bowling very well, but proved a bit expensive, and was also somewhat unlucky. The wicket played very fast and true. An essay was made of the cold weather pitch, and it fully answered the expectations that were entertained as to its good quality and trueness. In the batting department for the Parsees, two batsmen shone conspicuously, namely, Mistry and Davur. Mistry gave an excellent display of batting. He was, however, badly missed twice before he had scored, and these lives proved an expensive luxury to the opposite side. After that, however, he settled down, and his batting, as usual when he once gets set, is an excellent performance. His 55, which was the chief contribution to his side, was made up of six fours, four threes, and six twos, the remainder being singles. The score was raised from 5 to 97. Davur also batted well and patiently, and his 34 not out was an extremely good performance. Without the services of these two men, the Parsees would have made a poor show, as Dubash was the only other batsman who reached double figures. The Parsees, who had the first choice of the pitch, put together the respectable total of 117 before being disposed of. A curious feature of the match was the rapid fall of the first three wickets, and then the long stand for the fourth wicket on either side. The Englishmen began their innings at 3-50, and Clark, Ellison, and Thesiger were quickly disposed of, the first three wickets falling for five runs. Gale then joined Cheetham, and runs began to accumulate fairly rapidly till, with the score at 38, Gale fell a victim to Mehta. Now came the stand of the innings: Stephens joining Cheetham, and both playing the soundest cricket, the score mounted fairly rapidly to 89, when alas Mehta beat the Gymkhana captain with a real beauty. The English captain is to be congratulated on the return of his old form. His batting yesterday was quite a treat, not a stroke misplaced, and his runs were made with a judgment that denotes a well-trained and excellent cricketer. Everybody will be delighted to find that Stephens, after having had the worst of luck at the beginning of the season, is now coming on again. Cheetham is certainly a sound bat; his patience on Saturday afternoon was perfect, and the way he waited for the loose one, and then let himself out, was worthy of all praise. He played an absolutely faultless innings of 43 not out, and to him and Stephens is due the fact that what looked like an inevitable defeat was converted into a creditable draw. Time did not allow the match to be concluded, and with four wickets in hand when the bell rang the Europeans were only 22 runs behind, so that the draw was decidedly in their favour. Taken all round it was the most enjoyable afternoon cricket of the season, and the Bombay Gymkhana are to be congratulated on their fine struggle with the Zoroastrians. It is to be hoped that the tide of good fortune has at last turned in their favour. Below are the scores and analysis :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Spencer, b Clark	1
Mistry, b Anderson	55
Mody, b Clark	0
Billimoria, c Dunk, b Clark	7
Dubash, b Ellison	12
Davur, not out	34
Kharas, run out	0
Mehta, l-b-w Clark	0
Davur, P, c Barnes, b Clark	2
Dastur, b Anderson	1
Extras	5
Total	117

Fall of the wickets—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	5	17	41	97	97	97	100	102	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	51	29	3	3
Clark	65	33	6	5
Cheetham	60	14	6	0
Ellison	60	23	4	1
Milne	20	9	1	0
Clowes	5	4	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Clark, c Mehta, b Davur	3
Ellison, c Dubash, b Davur	1

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. POONA HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

THE cricket match, Poona Gymkhana vs. Poona Hindus, which was originally fixed to take place on the 14th and 15th of August last, and had to be postponed for the heavy rain, was played off, this morning, on the Gymkhana ground. Before the game commenced a very large gathering of spectators, especially Hindu boys from the city, were assembled to witness the game. The Hindus won the toss and went in to bat. They made 80 runs while the Gymkhana made 150. They thus won the match by 70 runs. The following are the scores :—

POONA HINDUS.

V S Divekar, b Geoghegan	20
P L Paranjpe, b Lowis	6
S Narsinga, c Browne, b Geoghegan	7
G B Modak, c Usborne, b Geoghegan	0
L K Bhide, b Browne	14
V K Bapat, b Browne	0
G Iranna, b Geoghegan	8
P B Jitekar, b Browne	0
H B Sir Desai, not out	6
K G Tambe, b Browne	0
E Balu, b Brown	6
H B Valdya, c Herbert, b Browne	8
Extras	5
Total	80

Runs at the fall of each wicket.—1 for 17, 2 for 29, 3 for 29, 4 for 36, 5 for 39, 6 for 56, 7 for 60, 8 for 60, 9 for 70, 10 for 80.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Lowis	40	14	4	1
Geoghegan	93	32	8	4
Browne	56	29	3	6

POONA GYMKHANA.

H E Browne, c Tambe, b Bhide	16
J G Greig, c Narsinga, b Balu	51
Pinney, c Divekar, b Bhide	9
Lowis, c Paranjpe, b Valdya	30
Wythell, c Pranjpe, b Sir Desai	9
W Bickford, c Modak, b Sir Desai	0
D Mander, b Balu	1
T Usborne, b Balu	2
Young, l-b-w, b Sir Desai	3
Herbert, c Pranjpe, b Balu	19
Geoghegan, not out	2
H Fernyhough, did not bat	
Extras	4
Total	150

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—1 for 43, 2 for 59, 3 for 92, 4 for 105, 5 for 101, 6 for 108, 7 for 123, 8 for 145, 9 for 147, 10 for 150.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Sir Desai	125	53	5	4
Balu	155	45	8	4
Bhide	70	25	6	2
Valdya	45	23	0	1

PRESENTATION TO A RETIRING RAILWAY OFFICER.

ON Saturday afternoon, a very pleasing and interesting ceremony was performed at the offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate Street, when the staff of the Audit and Account Departments, and also the officers and employes of other departments met together to do honour to the popular Chief Auditor and Accountant of the Railway, Mr. John O'Connell, on the eve of his departure for Europe. Mr. O'Connell, who now retires from the service, has been in the Railway Company for a period extending thirty-two years. He has won the esteem and love of his subordinates by his courtesy and kindness, and it was considered but fitting that ere his retirement he should be presented with an address and a souvenir of gratitude and affection. Accordingly, an elegant solid silver tea and coffee service, and a framed photograph of the office staff, were presented to Mr. O'Connell, together with an address.

At the outset Mr. R. A. English, who succeeds Mr. O'Connell as Auditor, called upon Mr. Rollo to read the address. In doing so, he remarked that it was with regret that they parted with so affable and courteous a gentleman as Mr. O'Connell, who had served with ability and fidelity the Railway Company for a long period of thirty-two years.

Mr. A. D. Rollo, the Second Assistant Auditor, then read the following address :—

Dear Sir,—Your departure on furlough marks the first step in your coming retirement from the service of this Railway company, and knowing that it is not possible that we shall again have the opportunity of unitedly expressing to you our appreciation of the many kindnesses we have received at your hands, of your uniform courtesy and of the kindly feelings that have always mutually existed between you and the staff that has had the honour and pleasure of serving with you, we beg to ask that you will now accept our heartfelt and sincere thanks for the kind consideration which you have always extended to us. Your first service with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway company dated back to the year 1864, when you were appointed as Revenue Auditor and when the open mileage of the company's system was but 185 miles. Those of us who can recall the incidents of your early service with the company can also remember the esteem and confidence in which you were held by those who then controlled the destinies of the line—an esteem and confidence which evinced itself in your appointment as Chief Auditor of the company's broad gauge system in 1878; and when the working of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway with its branches was, on the 1st January 1885, entrusted to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, a further proof of the company's confidence was given in your appointment as Chief Auditor and Accountant of the combined system. Various additions in the shape of main and feeder lines, since that date, have made the company's system the longest and most intricate in India, comprising, as it does, a mileage, open and under construction, of 2,654 miles, with the control of the accounts of eighteen distinct lines. We are proud to think that with you we have had the honour of assisting in the working of these accounts, and we reflect with satisfaction on the continued and progressive efficiency with which your control has been marked. We beg leave to express on this occasion the admiration we have often felt at the singleness of purpose and the devotion to the interest of the company, with due regard to the claims of Government and the determination to control the accounts in the manner best calculated to secure economy with efficiency, which have invariably characterized your tenure of office as head of the Audit Department. In the severance of your long and honourable connection with the company, we feel that we are losing not only a liberal, just, and competent chief, whom we have always looked up to with respect, but a friend whom we regard with feelings of esteem and affection. We wish you "God-speed" on your return to your native land. We assure you that your memory will always be with us; and we pray that you may long live to enjoy the peace and rest, which by your zealous labour and long-continued sojourn in a foreign land you have so well earned.

Mr. English then stepped forward and presented Mr. O'Connell with the address, which was enclosed in a silver casket, a beautiful specimen of Cutch work. He asked Mr. O'Connell to accept the presents, which, he said, would remind him of those with whom he had worked. He also asked him to accept a lovely necklace for Mrs. O'Connell as a mark of the esteem in which they held her. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell, in accepting the presents and replying to the address, said: I have to return you my most sincere thanks for the eulogistic address, as well as for this very handsome token of your feelings towards me. They will both be very highly treasured not only by me, but by my wife, and we shall always regard them with no inconsiderable amount of pride. They will always remind us, if that were necessary, of the many happy years we have spent in India. I really do not know what I have done to merit such a handsome recognition as this at your hands. I have merely done my duty, and in doing so I have endeavoured to treat one and all as fairly and as impartially as I possibly can, and it is due to your very valuable assistance that this company's audit department ranks amongst the most efficient of audit departments of railways. I have always hitherto envied men whom I have seen on the eve of retirement, but now that my own time has come I do not feel exuberant, as I thought I should, but very much the reverse. The severance from so many pleasant associations, and especially from my work, which has always been a pleasure to me, assisted in it, as I have been so loyally and so ably, by one and all of you, it is a severance which I feel a good deal more than I can express. In my successor, I am glad to think, you have a gentleman who will not only guard the company's interests, but, I am sure, he will deal fairly and impartially with every member of his staff, who, from the highest to the lowest, will meet with every consideration from him, and I think that both you and the company are to be congratulated on his appointment. Again, I thank you, gentlemen, for this generous indication of your regard for me. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell, after spending a few minutes in conversation with some of those present, left amidst the loud cheers of the assembly.

Mr. O'Connell leaves for England to-day.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and lessantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE memorial to the late General Elles will take the form of a tablet in Simla Church, as the family do not desire anything more than this simple form of memorial.

THE abandonment of the proposed camp at Jhansi will have some effect on the reliefs, as the dates of the movement of certain regiments will now be changed.

ONE of the ordinary Bombay regiments will be sent to Quetta District to fill the place of the 40th Pathans, who are under orders for transfer to the Punjab Command.

THERE has been heavy rain on the hills south of Chitral and some damage has been done to the road between Dir and Chutistan by mountain torrents. This however should be quickly repaired.

THE 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, which has gone to South Africa from Malta, will probably not come on to India next cold weather as originally intended. The Shropshire Light Infantry will therefore stand fast at Fort William instead of moving in relief.

As the Gilgit Agency is about to be reduced both as regards its political status and its strength in a military sense, Sir George Robertson will probably not return to his post after taking privilege leave in the autumn. With Chitral garrisoned and a direct line of communication maintained *via* Swat and Dir, not to mention the settlement of the Pamir question, Gilgit has lost its old importance.

ACCORDING to the latest reports the Dir-Chitral road has again been considerably injured by recent floods. The Mehtar of Chitral and Lieutenant Gurdon, who have recently been on a prolonged tour in Chitral, returned to their head-quarters about ten days ago.

THE travellers, Messrs. J. and E. Phelps were last heard of from Shahdulla, which they reached on the 20th July. They reported that the news from Yarkand was that the local rebellion was not spreading and that the country was tranquil.

WE hear from Leh that the Yarkand caravan are very much later that usual. As a general rule they begin to arrive in Ladakh about the end of July, but this year a month later no news had come in of their being anywhere with in a week's march. It is said by way of explanation that grain has been at famine prices throughout Chinese Turkistan and consequently that the ponies were too underfed to start on the long march until the grain of the present year's harvest was available.

THE Amir does not become milder with age. The *Baghban Bashi*, as he is called, or Superintendent of the Government Gardens at Jellalabad, was recently summoned to Kabul to submit his accounts to the Amir. The man, who had held the post since the days of Shere Ali, took fright, and sent his family down to Peshawar, intending to follow shortly. The Amir's officials, however, got word of his intentions, arrested him and sent him to Kabul, where Abdur Rahman is said to have ordered him to be blown from the cannon's mouth. His estate, worth one lakh of rupees, was at the same time confiscated.

IN finally sanctioning the distribution of the buildings and land lately occupied by the Women and Children's Hospital in Egmore, Government has been pleased to intimate to the President of the E. and A. I. Association that it will be prepared to sell the south-eastern plot for its reported market value, viz., Rs. 4,250. The Public Works Department has been directed at the same time to take charge of the whole of the premises, utilising such portions of the buildings and out-houses as are not required for the purposes of the Medical Department. When all the arrangements are completed, a sketch showing the distribution made has been ordered to be submitted for the information of Government.

AT the Government sale on Wednesday 1,625 chests of Behar and the same number of Benares opium realised Rs. 42,48,900 or a general average of Rs. 1,367-5-7 per chest. The highest price realised for the Behar drug was Rs. 1,290 per chest and the lowest Rs. 1,280 while the highest price for Benares was Rs. 1,327 per chest and the lowest Rs. 1,325.

DR. GEORGE WATT, who was deputed to enquire into the cause of the blight which attacked the betel-nut plantations in Eastern Bengal, has completed an exhaustive report on the subject, which will shortly pass through the press. He has ascertained that the blight is caused by a very low parasitic organism which by some specialists is considered an animal, by others a vegetable growth. No satisfactory remedy has yet been discovered.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday, the arguments in the appeal in the Stewart-Culloden case came to a close. Justices O'Kinealy and Jenkins reserved judgment. The Advocate-General in a lengthy address for the prosecution referred in scathing terms to the manner in which the case had been conducted for the defence in the lower Court and to the manner in which Mr. Cranenburgh for Culloden had harassed Mr. Stewart in cross-examination by asking a host of improper questions. He called upon their lordships to take serious notice of such conduct. The Advocate-General added that he did not generally appear in such cases, but he had purposely asked Government to allow him to appear in this case, because he had been so struck with the improprieties in it, and so long as he remained at the head of his profession he should exert his utmost influence in denouncing such gross conduct as that which was witnessed in the lower Court. The Advocate-General concluded with a few brief comments upon the line of defence set up. He submitted that the question of identity had been completely established from the fact of the mother of the accused calling on Mrs. Stewart and asking her to interecede with the complainant on behalf of her son.

THE Mullah Powindah, who, it will be remembered, was the head of the Waziri outbreak last year, has recently reached Kabul with a considerable following. He was granted an interview with the Amir, who, it is reported, was not particularly cordial in receiving him. The Mullah Powindah apparently wishes to settle in Afghanistan.

MR. R. E. HAMILTON, Accountant-General, Bengal, shortly goes on three months' privilege leave.

AN important letter has been published by the Bengal Government, explaining the reasons which have made it necessary to withdraw gun licenses from the Backergunje district. The chief cause of the rapid increase of murders in the district is attributed to the judicial impunity which has attended their commission. Sir Alexander Mackenzie blames the inadequacy of the police investigations and directs the freer employment of Government pleaders. He adds significantly that if the failure of justice continues, it may become necessary to appoint a special Commission to deal with offences on the spot while evidence is fresh and with powers necessary to enable it to stamp out such crimes. It may also be necessary to adopt the salutary provisions of the Burma Village Acts which make the community responsible for undetected crime. Steps are further to be speedily taken to amend the Criminal Procedure Code so as to restore to the magistracy the much-needed power of dealing preventively with "dangerous characters" known and recognised as such by their neighbours. A further report is to be submitted at the end of December.

THE Maharaja of Patiala came in from Dholepore on Sunday to meet the Maharaja Holkar, who is on a visit to Jhind and Patiala. Holkar arrived at Lahore on Wednesday evening.

A DETACHMENT of the Punjab Police has been sent to Nasik, in the Bombay Presidency, where local disturbances are feared. The detachment consists entirely of Sikhs.

TWELVE years ago England had 97 per cent. of the total imports of iron and steel into India. Now the percentage has shrunk to 56, while Belgian imports have increased in the same period from 2½ per cent. to 39 per cent.

THE Rest Camps at Allahabad and Dinapore will be opened on the 19th instant, for the reception of troops passing through during the ensuing trooping season.

THE following appears in the annual report of Major Knollys, Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, and is a telling commentary upon the anomalous state of the Ceylon laws of evidence :—"The Ceylon Evidence Ordinance of 1895 has given a new protection to accused persons. The following are two of its sections :—Section 25.—No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence. Section 26—No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a magistrate, shall be proved as against such person. In the detection of serious crimes the statement of the accused on first arrest is often of great value. When such a statement is voluntarily made there would appear to be no reason why it should not be used as evidence. The result of the law was apparent at a recent case before the Supreme Court. A man brutally murdered his wife, who was *enceinte*, and her mother. He went to the headman, reported their death, and admitted having killed them, stating the facts. An inquest was held by an Inquirer into Deaths. The murderer gave all the details of the murder at the inquest, in the presence of this officer, of a Superintendent of Police, and about 200 persons assembled at the inquest. He was committed for trial at the Supreme Court. At the trial the statement to the headman and the statement to the Inquirer into Deaths, made at the inquest, were not allowed as evidence under Ordinance No. 14 of 1895, because no magistrate had been present. Not sufficient evidence besides, to connect the accused with the deaths, was forthcoming, and he was acquitted."

THE local Government has under consideration the question of the improvement of feeder roads to the Bengal Central Railway.

SIR COMER PETHERAM leaves Calcutta on Tuesday for Bombay *en route* for England. Sir Comer's actual retirement does not take effect until the arrival of his successor, Mr. Maclean, from London.

THE Government of Bengal has refused the application from a well-known Calcutta zemindar for a loan of Mr. Anderson's services to execute a mineral survey of his estate.

JUDGMENT was delivered in the Calcutta High Court on Thursday, in the appeal of the three Germans—William, Charles, and Alexander Falk, who were convicted of culpable homicide by the Session Judge of Rajshahye, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Justices O'Kinealy and Jenkins were of opinion that the evidence in support of the charge of culpable homicide was clearly unsustainable, and they therefore quashed the conviction under this section, but found the appellants, William and Charles Falk, guilty of causing hurt, under section 323 of the Penal Code, and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. They aquitted Alexander Falk.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on Thursday, before Justice Amir Ali, Mr. Fink applied for leave on behalf of the Secretary of the Doveton College to file a plaint against Upendrolal Basu, an attorney of the Court, for recovery of Rs. 2,680, being arrears of schooling and boarding fees for six of the attorney's children. The plaint was admitted.

THE road between Leh and Yarkand is at last being taken in hand systematically with a view to making it a little more passable for traffic than it has been. The hardy commerce of those high regions remarks a contemporary does not ask for much in the way of facilities of transit, but something it must have. Three separate sections are now in hand, we here, with the idea of bringing them up to the condition of a good pony track. The first section takes in the approaches on both sides to the great glaciers on the Sasser Pass. The second is occupied with the blasting of a road through a nullah, which will circumvent the Karawal Diwan. And the third is undertaking a new road over the Kardung Pass, just north of Leh. The improvement of the approaches to the Sasser Pass will, at any rate, allow the ponies to arrive fresher at the glaciers, where the struggle with the obstecles of nature must always be sufficiently arduous. The circumvention of the Karawal Diwan will be of the greatest advantage to traders. At present the road leads over this hill in zig-zags mounting to a height of 4,000 feet here only to drop 2,500 feet in the next leg. The new road by the nullah avoids any ascent, and should mean a saving about fifteen miles in the way of distance. But the work on this improvement is severe, for at one place nearly three-quarters of a mile of road has to be blasted out of the solid rock. The local resources of Leh are not, of course, those of Lahore, for example, but trained men have been got in from afar for this part of the job, and if the funds can be obtained, it is hoped to have it finished next year. The new road over the Kandung Pass will take the traveller from Leh by an easy gradient up to the summit, which attains an elevation little short of 18,000 feet. On the further side of the Pass, where there is a glacier, a new road has been already completed which avoids the glacier as much as possible and descends to the valley of the Shyok by fairly easy gradients. When the new route is finished throughout, as it will be before the end of this year, ponies should be able to make the crossing easily, and the trader will no longer be obliged to hire yaks for the passage at a cost of two rupees a piece.

DR. SAISE'S Report on the Daltonganj coalfield which has just been issued and is of the most favourable character. The result of the examination instituted by this officer clearly establishes the fact that there is a large quantity of good useful fuel fit for locomotive and steaming purposes, and a very large quantity of good brick burning and lime burning coal to be got in these coalfields at comparatively shallow depths. Moreover the report shows that in addition there are several million tons of coal suitable to take the place of wood and charcoal as a fuel, but which has not yet been admitted to be suitable for general steaming purposes; although Dr. Saise considers that when the drivers of locomotives have studied this coal and learnt the best method of burning it that it will also be found to be an excellent steaming coal. Altogether Dr. Saise estimates that there are about 95 million tons of good workable coal available in the Rajhera Mirae and Singra seams (50 millions tons in the Rajhera seam being excellent locomotive general and steaming coal) besides about 20 million tons of inferior coal between Dargaoti and the Jinjoi rivers. This seems to settle any doubts that existed as to the character of the Palamow field. The construction of the railway line from Moghal-Serai *via* Dehree and Shergotty to Gya having been sanctioned by Goveonment, it now only remains for a branch line from the Soane crossing near Dehree to be constructed to Palamow in order to bring these coalfields into direct communication with the consuming markets of Upper India.

THE millionth visitor entered the Earl's Court Exhibition on Fank Holiday, August 3rd, at 3-50. He proved to be Ernest James Biggs, an engine-driver on the City and South London Electric Railway, residing at 57, Sefton-street, Putney. From one o'clock all the entrances were placed in communication, and reports were made first in hundreds, then in twenty-fives, tens and at last in fives. As Mr. Biggs passed the turnstile, he was stopped by one of the officials who inquired of him his name and address. To this he replied, "What is the matter? What do you want it for?" Upon being informed that he was the millionth visitor to the exhibition and was the owner of a valuble demi-hunter gold watch, he showed considerable surprise. The presentation took place from the band stand in the Queen's Court, and was made publicly by Mr. Harold J. Hartley. Mr. Biggs received the watch with a hearty "Thank you," and was loudly cheered by the crowd. At nine in the evening the "millionth visitor" was presented to the audience at the Empress Theatre.

SUIT FOR THE CONVERSION OF "SHAHJOGI HUNDIS."

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERVANJEE PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

BEHARILALL JESMAL AND ANOTHER VS. GUNESHILALL JEYNARAYEN.

JUDGMENT was given by his Honour in this case, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,300, being the amount had and received, or in the alternative damages sustained owing to the wrongful conversion of "hundis." Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna, with Mr. Vejayker, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Dinshaw D. Davur, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Dhunjisbaw, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit in conversion of four "shahjogi hundis," of the value of Rs. 1,300, but of a type very different from the cases of conversion of "shahjogi hundis" intercepted during their transit and wrongly paid without due enquiry to an alleged "shah" or holder, who could not be traced afterwards; the class of cases represented by Ganeshdas vs. Lachminaron, 18 Bom. 570 (1894). The plaintiffs are merchant of Nagpore, and their commission agent in Bombay was one Ramdas, who carried on business in the name of Balkison Harnaron. They had drawn three "hundis" on Balkison for Rs. 2,000, and the same were accepted by him payable to the Bank of Bengal. Two of the "hundis" for Rs.1,200 having become due, they forwarded to him at his request four "hundis" for Rs. 1,300, in order to put him in funds. On the evidence of the plaintiffs and of the letters that passed between them it is plain the four "hundis" were sent for the specific purpose of paying the "hundis" for Rs. 1,200 to the Bank. Two days before the arrival of the "hundis" by registered post, the Bombay agent failed, and Ramdas absconded on the 7th of May last. All the "hundis" for Rs. 2,000 accepted in favour of the Bengal Bank remained unpaid and dishonoured. The same day there was an attachment against his goods by a creditor, and a box of his containing his papers—the only thing left behind—was seized. From that day Ramdas has not returned, and none of the witnesses knows where he is. I take it, therefore, the firm of Balkison failed on the 7th of May and stopped payment and business in Bombay from that date. On the 8th and 9th two letters came for Balkison Harnaron by registered post, and the defendant received them. The letters covered the four "hundis" in question, and the same being payable on demand, the defendant cashed them, and received the proceeds. He is consequently sued in conversion, and his defence is that he received the letters under authority from Ramdas, the owner of the Bombay business; and that on cashing the same he applied the proceeds as directed by Ramdas, and paid two of his creditors. He, therefore, denies conversion and denies his liability to the plaintiffs. On like defences he escaped a police prosecution, and he now claims exemption from any civil liability. The evidence as to authority is only one-sided and is mainly based on a writing passed by Ramdas a few minutes before he left Bombay. The plot is cleverly laid, and is so arranged that not only the defendants but Ramdas himself, if he was prosecuted for criminal breach of trust, could escape prosecution. On the 7th the letter of authority is given, and on the 13th a lawyer's letter is sent to defendant in the name of Ramdas, threatening to hold the defendant personally liable if the proceeds of the "hundis" were not paid over to the Bank. This subterfuge throws considerable suspicion, but on the evidence I feel inclined to hold that the authority was given by Ramdas, on behalf of his firm to the defendant. But defendant was fully aware at the time that the firm had failed and stopped payment, and that Ramdas was going to abscond from Bombay. The defendant and Ramdas carried on business in the very same room, and were constituents of one and the same firm who also carried on business in that room. The circumstances disclosed in the case plainly go to prove that defendant had notice of the fraud that Ramdas thought of perpetrating against his principals, the plaintiffs, by misapplying the proceeds of the "hundis" when cashed. Then again, there are two material circumstances which must have shown to the defendant that Ramdas, or rather his firm, had no power to delegate his authority or to treat the "hundis" as his own property, and authorise the application of the proceeds towards the payment of his own debts. Firstly, the "hundis" bore an endorsement on the face of them, which restrained their negotiability and certainly limited the general responsibility of the indorsers. The endorsement was the "hundi" is sent for collection to Balkison Harnaron by Beharilal Dindayl." This was a qualified endorsement, the purpose for which the "hundis" were given was simply for collection. Secondly, then again, three of the four "hundis" were covered by one letter from the plaintiffs, and one "hundi" was covered by another letter. The effect of both the letters was unmistakeable. The Bombay agent was thereby required to pay the "hundis" that were accepted by him to the Bengal Bank on the due date and without a day's delay. They further direct in very positive terms that the first series of "hundis" on being paid the "kokhas" of paid-up "hundis" should be immediately returned, and on getting the second series of "hundis" cashed, or paid over the "creditor's sums to our Nagpore account," and in another part "credit the same to us," and again "on getting them paid do you write about your having made credit and debit entries." Now these letters came to the defendant's hand enveloping the "hundis," and they must have conveyed sufficient notice to him that the "hundis" were sent by the principals to the agent for the specific purpose of meeting the Bank "hundis," which were to fall due, and subsequently for the purpose of "collection" and "for the use" of the principals. Strangely enough the defendant says he read the "hundis" but not the letters. He cannot be believed in that. I must hold that he had distinct notice from the endorsement on the "hundis" and from the letters accompanying the "hundis" of the limited authority of the agent, and that any application by the agent contrary to the instructions of the principals was a misapplication. Under these circumstances the question is whether or not the defendant has made himself liable in conversion to the plaintiffs, or in the alternative as on a count for money had and received to their use? In the case of a qualified or restrictive endorsement on a bill every subsequent holder must receive the same subject to the appropriation originally intended, and if he voluntarily ascents to or aids in any other appropriation, he will be a wrongful conversion thereof, for which he will be liable. (Story on Bills, section 211). Such a bill carries a trust on the face of it, and if there is a letter accompanying that giving notice to the transferee that the restricted indorsee has no property in the bill that he is a mere trustee for his principal, the transferee can appoint no sub-agent except for the purpose of holding the bill or its money upon a similar trust. The case of Trenttel vs. Barandon, 19 Rev. Rept. 472, shows that trover will lie to recover the value of bills endorsed to an agent of the plaintiffs or order "for their account" even if the bills are deposited by such agent with the defendant for past and future advances made to him by the defendant. Dallas, C. J., distinguished the case of a restricted endorsement from a general one, and said that the pledge ought to have understood that the agent holding the bills had no right to pledge them, and the bills continued to be the plaintiff's property. In the case of Sigourney vs. Lloyd (8 Bar and Cress, 622), a bill was drawn in America on a London firm and indorsed to A, and by him endorsed payable to B "for my use," and B discounted the bill with his bankers, who applied the proceeds to B's account, instead of seeing that it was to be applied to "A's use." The bankers (defendants) were held to be parties to the misapplication of the money, as the direction was to receive the money and place the same to A's credit in the account, and the effect was not only restraining the negotiability of the bill, but of making the first indorsee, who took the bill with those words on it, a trustee for the original indorser. The court there held that the property in the bill remained in A, and that he was entitled to recover the amount of the bill, as on a court for "money had and received" from the bankers. If the endorsement in this case was held to be a sufficient notice to the bankers how much stronger is the notice to the defendant in the present case, who, in addition to the endorsement on the "hundis" had very positive instructions conveyed by the two letters covering the "hundis" that they were simply to be collected and credited to the Nagpore account, and as against the debts that might be made if the "hundis" accepted in favour of the Bengal Bank were paid. The defendant ought to have collected from these letters that the agent, Balkison Harnaron, had no authority to apply the proceeds to his own use and could not lawfully do so, and he could not give to the defendant any better or higher authority than he himself possessed. I think, therefore, the defendant was a party to the misapplication of the money. This view is also much confirmed by the suit of Hazarimal vs. Sobhagmal in 9 B. L. R., p. 1. The circumstances therein were much akin to those in the present suit, for there also the plaintiffs had drawn "hundis" for Rs. 12,000, on their Calcutta agent, S.R., and towards payment of the same had sent "hundis" for collection Rs. 11,400 with instructions to apply the same towards payment of the first series of "hundis." The agent, S.R., cashed "hundis" for Rs. 6,400, and so applied, but had in his hands two "hundis" of the value of Rs. 5,000 when he failed. His creditors took possession of his assets, and the agent, S. R., indorsed over the two "hundis" for Rs. 5,000 to the trustees of the creditors for their general benefit. The plaintiff sued the trustees in conversion, as the "hundis" were sent for a special purpose, and they were the special property of the plaintiff and Macpherson J., held that the "hundis" were in the hands of S. R. merely as agent of the plaintiffs to obtain payment when due, and apply the proceeds towards payment of the "hundi" of Rs. 12,000, and the court was of opinion that S. R. could not give a higher title than what he himself had. I think, on the whole, the defendant in the present case was not justified in lending his assistance to Ramdas after he failed and absconded, and he is guilty of conversion of the "hundis," by writing a receipt upon them and debiting the drawee with the amounts thereof. Lovell vs. Martin, 4 Taunt 799. He has made endorsements thereon, giving full discharge on the "hundis," and thus deprived the plaintiffs of their remedy of recovering the proceeds, and he has further recovered the moneys, notwithstanding sufficient notice, and misapplied the proceeds. The decree will therefore be for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,300 and costs. Professional costs, Rs. 90, allowed to plaintiff's pleader.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, SEPT. 3.

BEFORE the promulgation of the order dissolving the communities, the Governor-General appears to have received protests from different quarters against such a revolutionary measure. In consequence of this the saving clause of ascertaining the consent of each community by a majority was introduced in the bill. From the attitude taken by the communities it appears that there will be scarcely any community which will tender their land to the public auctioneer's hammer when Government take charge of all the monies promising to pay interest which may never be forthcoming. The interest each community has in the field is considered to be a sacred birthright, and no money will induce a man to part with it, while thousands and thousands have been spent to acquire it when it is contested.

There have been frequent complaints of the smuggling of dutiable goods causing great loss to the revenue of the Customs duty, against which the Commissioner of Custom and Abkari Departments reported to the Government.—The Governor-General-in-Council desiring to put down smuggling has issued an order that all traders who possess woven cloth and other goods of that sort should present at the Custom House, within eight days, a list of the articles in their possession, that all of them may be stamped with Government seal. If after expiry of the period any goods be found without the seal they will be confiscated as smuggled articles.—Mr. Caetano F. Filomeno Figueredo took his oath, on the 20th August, as Assistant Second Judge at Salsette.—The postal receipts from stamps, post-cards, and underpaid letters for the month of July amounted to Rs. 3,622. The annual budget for the year 1896-97 gives the receipt for Portuguese India as 873,118,800 dols., and the expenditure 935,369,502 dols., resulting in a deficit of 62,250,702 dols. Mr. Joao Martins Pinto, Director of the School of Arts, has returned from Portugal and resumed charge of the post. The pest of mushroom societies has received a blow by a warrant of arrest issued against one Thaden Pinto, who has been captured while in concealment over the ceiling of his house. He represented an Ajmere society, for which monies were collected here, though the people at Ajmere knew nothing of the existence of such an association. The man may be released on bail by offering a security of Rs. 5,000.

LI HUNG CHANG IN ENGLAND.

ON Friday (Aug. 14) Li Hung Chang visited the works of the Telegraphic Construction and Maintenance Company at Enderley's Wharf, Greenwhich, where facilities were afforded for his Excellency to telegraph to China. A message of sixty-eight words was handed to Mr. Ballock having reference to the future movements of his Excellency; and, notwithstanding the exceptional length of the message, it reached Madras, a distance of 9540 miles in two minutes and a half, and was acknowledged as being received at Shanghai, a distance of 12,008 miles, in twelve minutes. It was while his Excellency was going over the works that a reply, which occupied seven minutes in transmission, was received. In the reply from Shanghai Li Hung Chang was congratulated on the receipt of the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order. Having inspected the works, he was entertained at luncheon. In the afternoon the Envoy paid his farewell visit to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office. On August 15 Li Hung Chang left London for Chester by the 9-30 a.m. train from Euston. He arrived at Chester at half-past 1 p.m. and drove with his suite to Hawarden, where he was received by Mr. Gladstone, with whom he had a long conversation, exchanging views on questions of free trade, finance, naval power, and railway communication. Mr. Gladstone presented three volumes of his own works to the Envoy. Li Hung Chang returned to Chester shortly before 5 p.m., and proceeded by special train to Furness Abbey, where he arrived in the evening. On August 15 the Envoy and his suite visited Lake Windermere, and were entertained at luncheon at Bowness by the directors of the Furness Railway Company. On August 17 Li Hung Chang paid a visit to the Barrow Steelworks, where he was received by the Duke of Devonshire and his co-directors. He next proceeded to the works of the Nayal Construction and Armaments Company. He was there received by Mr. Adamson and his co-directors, and had an opportunity of inspecting the first-class cruiser Niobe and the 30-knot torpedo-boat destroyers in course of construction for the Admiralty. He subsequently arrived at the Town Hall of Barrow, where an address was presented to him by the Mayor and Corporation. In reply Li Hung Chang described the Chinese as a nation of literature and philosophy, while the English were the most practical people in the world. He trusted that his visit would strengthen the cordial relations already existing between China and this country. Subsequently, at a luncheon, the Duke of Devonshire said he believed the visit of the Chinese statesman to Europe had been prompted by a desire to extend industrial enterprise in China. Li replied that his country was illustrious for its literature, and it required the practical energy of the English people. He would be glad to introduce in his own land some of the enterprises which he had seen carried on in England. Late in the afternoon the Envoy resumed his journey to Glasgow, where he received an enthusiastic welcome. On Aug. 18 the Chinese Envoy went through a somewhat extensive programme of sight-seeing. He was taken to several works on the banks of the Clyde, and saw the manufacture of armour plates, locomotives, and sewing machines, and visited some shipbuilding yard. He made overtures at the Spring burn Works for the engagement of a first-class man to teach the manufacture of locomotives in China, where, he said, they could make steel both by the Siemens and the Bessemer process. At one establishment he was greatly interested in the mechanism of a sewing machine, and expressed a desire to buy one for the Empress of China. The firm thereupon pressed a couple of machines upon his acceptance as a gift. In the course of a trip on the Clyde, which was made for the purpose of seeing the industries on the banks of the river, Li Hung Chang questioned Lord Kelvin in a characteristic manner upon his position in the scientific world and his work as a professor of Glasgow University. A luncheon was given at the Town Hall, and the Chinese Envoy, through his interpreter, delivered a speech on the application of Western scientific knowledge to his country. In the afternoon he took train to the Forth Bridge, and at Dalmeny station requested Lord Dalmeny's acceptance of his portrait, on behalf of Lord Rosebery. Later in the day the Chinese Envoy proceeded to Cragside, Lord Armstrong's residence in Northumberland.

On Aug. 19 his Excellency spent the day at Cragside. The weather was wet, and a garden-party which had been arranged for had to be abandoned. The Chinese Envoy made the most of his time, however, by inspecting the many triumphs of mechanical skill which are to be found in or near the mansion. Yesterday he had a public reception at Newcastle-on Tyne, and inspected the great ordnance works at Elswick. He returned to London in the evening.

Li Hung Chang's distinction in the Victorian Order, and that of Li Ching Fang, his adopted son, were announced in the "London Gazette" of Aug. 18, in the following terms :—"Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order, St. James's Palace; Aug. 5, 1896.—The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint his Excellency Li Hung Chang to be an Honorary Knight Grand Cross, and Li Ching Fang to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order."

IN order to encourage manufacturers of cotton goods in Pondicherry, the Government of India has sanctioned the proposals of the Madras Government for the transport of such goods, without payment of duty, by rail from Pondicherry, in bond for exportation at Tuticorin to China.

"GIVE me a drink before you bury me." Such were the words gravely uttered by a presumed corpse as it was about to be laid in the coffin. The by-standers, appalled at this phenomenon, took to flight, and reported the extraordinary incident to their chief, who hurried to the spot to find that the supposed dead man had by that time been completely revived by a physician, and was on his way to the hospital, where no doubt as to his perfect recovery is now entertained. It had been a hanging matter. An Arab, rejoicing in the name of Mohammed Ben Aed el Benzerti, had committed the enormity of sending prematurely to the realms of the Houris no less than four of his fellow-countrymen, and for this crime he had been condemned to the capital penalty. The execution came off on Sunday morning, and according to the regulations, the murderer had to remain suspended for a quarter of an hour ere the rope was cut, but while those who were charged to carry out the sentence maintain that this rule was obeyed to the letter, the police who were on the spot declare that Mohammed only spent seven minutes dangling in mid-air. Be this as it may, the criminal passed through a rude ordeal and emerged therefrom, if not kicking, at least with some breath left in his body. The opinion in Tunis is that the death sentence will now be commuted, and certainly Mohammed seems deserving of some consideration, if only for the fact that he was quite prepared, although alive, to submit to burial, in accordance with the programme, granted he could procure the coveted refreshment in the shape of a glass of cold water.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

THE first meeting of the recently-appointed Select Committee on South African administration was held on

LORD SALISBURY AND THE PORTE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH AT DOVER.

SPEAKING in response to the toast of "The Lord Warden," at the luncheon which followed his installation as Warden of the Cinque Ports at Dover, on Aug. 15, Lord Salisbury, who was loudly cheered on rising, said:—

I thank you most heartily for the kind reception which you have given to this toast. I thank Lord Dufferin not less sincerely for his encouraging and eloquent words, adorned as they were by a modesty which you will admire, but with whose conclusions you will not agree—(laughter)—and allow me to add my thanks to all those who have taken part in this day's proceedings, and for the splendid reception which we have met with, and the beauty in which the old town of Dover has appeared upon an occasion which does not belong to any individual, but is the celebration of the position of Dover itself. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, the custom in a very great assembly—mainly, the Academy at Paris—is that an incoming and elected President should mark his accession by a eulogium upon the merits of his predecessor. It is a good and graceful custom we have already to some extent anticipated to-day, but we have not exhausted the theme.

TRIBUTE TO LORD DUFFERIN.

My noble friend (Lord Dufferin) has many claims to admiration, and is possessed of many privileges. In the first place, he is an Irish landlord—(laughter)—and the Irish landlords have the privilege of having occupied more of the attention of Parliament than any other institution in the kingdom. (Continued laughter.) For that he deserves to be envied—I don't say to be imitated. (Laughter.) Such is the modesty of the disposition of English landlords that we rather hope Parliament will not devote so much attention to us. (Laughter.) But my noble friend, starting from that position, which he inherited and did not acquire, has achieved a splendid place in the history of his country. (Cheers.) He has been the Warden of the Cinque Ports, but he has also been the Warden of Canada, and the Warden of the Indian Empire, and, in truth, these splendid affinities of the British Crown have never flourished more than they did when they were under his guardianship. (Cheers.) The servants of the public in England are divided into two sections; one of those, the most conspicuous, and, in some sense, the most famous, are those who distinguish themselves by the volubility and quality of their speaking. (Laughter.) Those are the public servants who live by talk and serve by talk. There is another class of public servants who talk little, but act much. (Hear, hear.) Those great public servants are the permanent servants of the Crown, and if you wish to ask what their merits are, you have only to see how the English Empire has thriven and advanced and flourished during the course of the splendid reign under which we now live. (Cheers.) My noble friend, who is fully capable of maintaining his own among the public servants who talk—(hear, hear)—who has shown a power of retaining his position among their ranks that few could equal, has yet devoted his life to the other duty, and in the great Governments of Canada and India, in the great Embassies of Russia and Constantinople, of Rome and of Paris, and in many other positions besides, he has shown that the highest gifts of eloquence do not exclude that supreme practical tact and judgment which constitute a man a good administrator, and enable him to serve, with his brilliant talents, his country and his Queen. (Cheers.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF DOVER.

Mr. Mayor, I feel that if I am responding for the War enship of the Cinque Ports, I am really more responding for the Cinque Ports themselves, and that I am only the passing representative of an institution as old as English history, and which represents, and has always represented, the great idea of Imperial defence, the resolution that this land shall not be polluted by the presence of a foreign foe. (Cheers.) It has been so polluted in distant times. I think from the Castle of Walmer I can see where Julius Cæsar landed, and the Mayor of Hastings can see from a portion of his domains where William the Conqueror landed. But, with these two exceptions, we have kept the virgin fame of England intact. (Cheers.) A peculiarity of the history of Dover is this—that with annals which stretch as far back as the history of England can stretch, with an association that mingles and connects itself with every stage and chapter of English history it it still in the forefront of the battle. It is still the principal place where the inviolability of England is to be maintained. I hope that for this reason the Government will make its position in this respect stronger and still more unquestionable. I believe there is need for it, and I hope the efforts will not be wanting and will not be interrupted. (Cheers.) The Imperial Government has devoted a good deal of its attention to the barracks for convicts who were to make the harbour, but it is now closed. That is due to the pendulum of English administration, and I hope that the great Imperial duty of defending these coasts will not be subject to that dangerous influence. (Cheers.) Remember that, as far as we can judge by the circumstances of the present, the need for boldness and resolution and self-defence is not gone by. If ever—God forbid!—a war should break out now-a-days, the character of existing naval warfare will drive the combatants to the narrow seas. Much of it will be conducted by vessels which do not love the open ocean, and which cannot get far from the coast or from supplies, and therefore for that reason alone the Cinque Ports and the coast to which they belong will always be in the front of the battle, and have a large portion of the duty of defending this country confided to them by the course of events.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

With respect to the aspect of the world at large, speaking broadly, I should say it was unbroken and unquestionable peace. But that observation cannot be made entirely without demur. It is impossible to ignore the feeling of uneasiness which from time to time besets the Governments of Europe, because, though Europe is in itself healthy, there is at one extremity of it a gangrene which may threaten the health and security of the whole. I have come to this point, and I rather tremble at my own rashness in having done so, for I know if I say anything of the evils which exist in South-Eastern Europe I shall be informed that I have thereatened the Ottoman Government, and am bound to carry the threats out. I entirely demur to that criticism. It is a confusion of thought, because I have still the right to warn those with whom the responsibility of the present danger lies of the punishment which in the course of events may await them, but I do not hold that I have pledged my country to go to war on the event. (Cheers.) A preacher may be very earnest in denouncing sin, but he is not bound to come down from the pulpit to take a big stick and inflict chastisement on the impenitent. (Laughter.) And therefore when I say that there is a gangrene in Europe, do not assume that I am in the extremity of a application that I intend to making any kind of physician to cut it out. (Laughter and hear, hear.) On the contrary. I do not think it is probable that Her Majesty's Government would do anything to depart from the unity of action which seems to be inscribed by the Treaty of Paris. But not the less the danger exists, and will continue. There is a centre of rottenness from which disease and decay may spread to higher portions of the European community, and there so long as the state of things exists in South-Eastern Europe, and I earnestly pray that the wisdom of the other Powers may see some means to abate the danger that has already existed too long—so long as it exists, we must not imagine to ourselves that the danger of a disturbed equilibrium in the European atmosphere has entirely passed by, and that we may not be called upon to go to the front, and take part in the perils, in dealing with which our ancestors acquired so much glory as made England what she is. (Cheers.) The time for exertion has not entirely passed by, still less has the time of preparation departed. I pray that while there is time we may avail ourselves of it. But I am quite sure that when the danger comes, whether our preparations are advanced or not—and I hope they may be adequate—the high spirit and the manly feeling of this part of England which the Cinque Ports represent will be to the fore as in earlier times, and will defend England at any risk against any danger, and write her name again as the maintainer of civilisation, as the friend of peace, and as the indomitable defender of the liberty of independent people, which has been her fame and her distinction. (Cheers.)

The Paris "Figaro," commenting, on Aug. 19, upon Lord Salisbury's speech at Dover, said:—

The British Premier suggested that, in the case of war, a naval battle might take place in Dover waters; but that is giving the Straits of Dover an importance which masters of strategy in no way allot to them. The antagonism which exists between France and Great Britain is not so profound that the conflict of their interests is bound to take place at the spot where their shores almost join. Lord Salisbury's prediction is therefore inexplicable, unless accounted for by a supposition which does not do honour to his sincerity, and which we do not care to admit. No cause for war exists between the two countries. France and Great Britain cannot come to an open rupture on the Egyptian question, which is the most irritating of those which they have to settle. The Egyptian question merely involves what in diplomatic language is known as contentious negotiations. The British have made a promise and signed an undertaking. It is merely a question of when they will keep the one and carry out the other. There is, therefore, a cause for negotiations, but not for a conflict.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots: 93, Harrington Road-London England.

THE CLOUD IN THE NEAR EAST.

IN Germany the possibility of an understanding regarding Crete between England, Russia, and France, over the heads of the Triple Alliance, is being seriously considered. In this connection significance is attached to the report that the Sultan has conferred the Imperial Order of the Chefahat on the wife and daughter of the French President.

The Sultan had a long conversation on Aug. 15 with Baron Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, on the Cretan situation and Zihni Pasha's mission. In consequence orders were sent to Zihni to negotiate with the Cretan Deputies for settlement based on the Haleppa compact, while the Ambassadors instructed their Consuls at Canea to advise the Cretan Deputies to enter into relations with Zihni Pasha. On Aug. 17 Zihni Pasha met the Christian Deputies in Canea and informed them that some of their demands affected the sovereign rights of the Sultan and could not be granted. He requested them to draw up a fresh statement of their demands. The Deputies do not appear to have been favourably impressed with the interview.

The special correspondent of the "Times" in Crete says that, according to trustworthy information, pillage and conflagration continue without interruption in the province of Candia. Several villages have been burned and churches desecrated. A party of Greek volunteers with field artillery landed on Aug. 15 east of Candia. The Governor of that town is reported to be supplying arms to the native Mohammedan population.

According to intelligence received at Athens from Crete, the Turkish troops have received instructions to retire to the towns.

With regard to Col. Abdullah's appointment to the Governorship of Heraklion it is affirmed that he was recalled almost the day after his nomination, owing to the remonstrances of the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

The semi-official "Fremdenblatt" of Vienna denies that the proposal to blockade the island was a one-sided arrangement in the interest of Turkey. It urges that if anything is to be done to bring about a peaceful solution it must be done quickly.

The Russian newspapers without exception continue (says Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent) to carry on an active campaign against Great Britain, whom they represent as being the principal instigator of the Cretan insurrectionary movement.

Lord Rosebery, in reply to a correspondent who asked him to urge the Government to take some decisive action in reference to the massacres in Crete, has replied that without more information than he possesses he cannot assume the responsibility of urging the Government to take single-handed action in the matter.

The Turkish Government is again sorely pressed for money wherewith to pay the wages of its servants. The sultan, whose private treasure is believed to be enormous, allowed his Finance Minister to "scour the European quarter of Constantinople, on Aug. 17, in search of small loans," without success. The pay of the civil servants of the Porte is said to be seven months in arrear.

THE SULTAN AND THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

It is understood that further diplomatic correspondence relating to the Armenian outrages will be issued shortly, "from which it will undoubtedly appear that they originated at Yildiz Kiosk, and were approved by the Sultan. In order to check the apparently rapid development of the Young Turkish or Reform Party, and not from any dread of a serious attempt by the Armenians to revolt, the latter were massacred as a warning to the former of what they might expect if they continued their revolutionary propaganda. The despatches will show that 100,000 Armenians—men, women, and children—have been massacred."

THE YOUNG TURKISH PARTY.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Aug. 14:—"Riza Effendi, a Turkish naval lieutenant, and formerly editor of the "Naval Gazette," who last winter fled from Constantinople on the discovery of his connection with the Young Turkish movement, was arrested a few days ago in the island of Chios, and has been taken to Constantinople, to be tried there by court-martial. Riza Effendi is stated to have confessed that before his flight he had planned an attempt on the Minister of Marine by fixing a torpedo or bomb on a small steamboat which daily takes the Minister from his palace to the Admiralty. Riza named as his accomplices a naval machinist and three officials in the Naval Department. It is asserted that it was the intention of Riza when he was arrested at Chios, where he was visiting a friend, to proceed to Constantinople, for the purpose of committing there an act of high treason."

THE SULTAN'S FIRST FAVOURITE.

The "Times'" Constantinople correspondent writes, under date Aug. 10:—"Palace information reports that Izzet Bey is weary of the cares and responsibilities devolving upon him as first favourite of his Sovereign, and now that he has delivered his Majesty from the bete-noire of Koum Kapou—the quarter in which the Armenian Patriarcate is situated—he prays to be allowed to retire into private life and enjoy the (not inconsiderable fruits of his public service in the tranquility which his broken health requires. I have not heard how his request has been received by the Sultan, nor can I vouch for the truth of the report that it has been made. Talking of Izzet, reminds me that his Excellency's final device for getting Izmirlian out of Koum Kapon was the setting of a procession of Armenian hammals, with tom-toms, to parade in front of the Patriachal residence chanting 'This is the man that has brought all the trouble on the Armenians.' This Gregorian canticle was accompanied by the beating of the tom-toms. It was a happy device to drum out in this way the obnoxious preiate—at least it was so regarded at Yildiz, where it was highly appreciated."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE OFFICERING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, Aug. 14 Sir H. Havelock-Allan asked the Secretary of State for India with reference to the debate the previous night on the Indian Budget speeches regarding the Indian Army, whether he could state to the House that the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Welby would be directed either during the recess or early next year, to take evidence about the officering of the Indian Army on the points raised by some remarks recently made by Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief.—Lord G. Hamilton: My hon. and gallant friend will see that a financial commission presided over by Lord Welby is hardly a proper tribunal for inquiring into the efficiency of the Indian Army, I noticed what my hon. and gallant friend said last night; his observations were endorsed by Sir Henry Brackenbury, and I will gladly consider them; but, on the other hand, I must have regard to the financial consequences which they may entail.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN THE STATES.

ON Tuesday night (Aug. 18) 20,000 persons assembled in New York to hear Mr. Bourke Cockran's speech in reply to that delivered by Mr. Bryan last week. The "Daily News'" correspondent describes the meeting as being marked by almost unprecedented enthusiasm. When Mr. Cockran appeared the audience rose, and spontaneously burst into the whole assembled "The Star-Spangled Banner." This gave the keynote to the meeting, and every reference by the speaker to national interests was greeted by repeated outbursts of cheering. Mr. Cockran's speech was devoted to showing that the free coinage of silver was injurious to the wage earner. Its effect in favour of sound money is likely to be seen at the Convention of Sound Money Democrats, which meets on the 2nd prox. It is believed that after that Convention has elected its candidate for the Presidency Mr. Cleveland will publicly declare in his favour and against Mr. Bryan.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that the contingency of Mr. McKinley's election to the Presidency of the United States has alarmed the shareholders of the North German Lloyd, the directors of which are considering the advisability of establishing new lines, especially with Eastern Asia, to provide for their large fleet in the event of trade falling off from American ports in consequence of the ascendancy of Mr. McKinley's policy of increased Protection.

ONE or two curious features are presented in the account of the Sabathu Leper Asylum's working for last year. In the first place it is reported that nearly the whole of the inmates came from the hill districts, four only coming from the plains out of an average number of eighty. Then the generally recognised principle of heredity seems to be a little out in the case of inmates of this institution. Of the leper inmates of the institution 57 were married and 98 children had been born, 72 before the appearance of the disease in the parents and 26 afterwards. Three only of the whole number developed the disease, and these, strange to say, were born before the disease manifested itself in one or both of the parents. The devotion of those related to the sufferers is touchingly referred to, particularly that of the untainted mother of a leper son, who voluntarily went to the asylum and cared for him, doing cooking for the other lepers to maintain herself. The European Leper Ward is nearly completed, and will prove of great use, as applications have already been made. It is at present unfurnished, however, and funds are needed for this purpose.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fear and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4, at MADON, SONS & Co.

THE FATAL YACHTING ACCIDENT.

AT the Royal Victoria Y. C. Regatta, at Ryde, on Aug. 14, a race for big yachts round the Isle of Wight was contested by Meteor, Ailsa, Satanita, Britannia, Caress, and two Isoldes—a 66 and a 52-rater. Meteor came in first, but only took the second prize, as the larger Isolde won the first on her time allowance. On Aug. 17, at the Royal Albert Y. C. Regatta, at Southsea, the race for the Albert Cup was contested by Meteor, Ailsa, Satanita, Britannia, Caress, Isolde, and Corsair, and won handsomely by the German Emperor's yacht, Britannia taking second prize. Yachting on the Solent, on Aug. 18, was marred by one of the most deplorable accidents in the history of yacht-racing in England. It appears that Meteor and Britannia were engaged in a neck-and-neck struggle for the Rear-Commodore's prize, and as they overtook the smaller yachts which had just started, Britannia led by about a length, and was rounding to leeward of Niegara, Isolde, and Saint. Meteor tried to pass between her and them, but just at the critical moment Saint and Isolde appeared to foul slightly, with the result that Isolde was forced over towards the weather bow of Meteor, which was practically "shut in" between her and Britannia. The Kaiser's yacht had so much way on that she appeared absolutely to walk over Isode, forcing her stern down into the water. The partial stoppage caused by this allowed Britanna to get clear, but Meteor, breaking away, simply swept the smaller yacht with her boom, bringing down the mainmast with a crash, the fall of the big spar fatally injuring Isolde's unfortunate owner, Baron von Zedtwitz. Those of the crew who had not jumped overboard were swept into the water, and it is a miracle that no life but the Baron's was lost. The principal races of the day were all abandoned, and the Royal Albert Yacht Club has postponed other races till after the funeral of the Isolde's unfortunate owner. There are, as above mentioned, two Isoldes—a 66-rater, owned by Mr. F. Donaldson, and the Baron's 20-rater. The sad end of Baron von Zedtwitz has awakened much sympathy at Southampton, Southsea, and Ryde, where he was well-known on account of his enthusiasm for yachting. The deceased baron had been staying at an hotel in Ryde with his brother and, had taken part in the racing in the Solent almost daily. He first identified himself with British yachting last year, when he raced the Isolde. He was formerly connected with the German Diplomatic Service. He was held in high esteem by the yachtsmen of the station, and as soon as the news of his death reached Southsea, the flags on the yachts were put at half-mast, and the cutters and 20-raters retired from the competitions. The following telegram has been received at the Royal Albert Yacht Club:—"From the Equerry in Waiting, Osborne. The Queen has heard with regret of the sad accident to Baron von Zedtwitz."

The inquest on Baron Moritz Carl von Zedtwitz, owner of the 20-rater yacht Isolde, who was killed on Aug. 18, owing to a collision with the German Emperor's yacht Meteor, was held on Aug. 19, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, by Mr. E. F. Blake, coroner for the island.—Mr. R. W. Beale, Imperial German Vice-Consul, watched the proceedings; and Mr. C. Linden, barrister, appeared for Baron Arthur von Zedtwitz, and other members of the family.—Mr. Francis Kelter, German Consul, at Southampton, identified the body as that of Baron von Zedtwitz, who lived in Berlin. The Baron was forty-five years of age, and was the owner of the yacht Isolde.—William Miles, of Woolston, said he had been a yacht captain for twelve years. Since June 1, he had commanded the Isolde, which took part in the race at Southsea, on Tuesday, starting about a-quarter to ten in the morning. Penitent, Saint, Audrey, Niagara, and Samphire also competed. Meteor, Ailsa, Britannia, and Satanita were in the big class, but things went round the buoys with smaller vessels round the Warner. About noon he was coming in with Isolde from the north-east middle life-buoy to the mark boat off Southsea, when both the large and small yachts got mixed. Britannia and Meteor were both on his lee-side when Saint luffed from under his lee-quarter to try and wind him but could not clear Isolde's boom, and just struck it. The consequence was Isolde swerved round, and her bow was driven to the west towards Meteor. Witness was not then watching Meteor, but the yachts ahead. When he next noticed the Meteor she was coming into him not more than 6ft. away. He had no time to alter his course, and the Meteor's bowsprit went through the Isolde's mainsail, because the Meteor was going so much faster than the Isolde. All the gear fell down, the mast, boom, gaff, and whole lot of spars falling to the windward on deck. Witness jumped overboard. He could not run forward. The last time he saw Baron Zedtwitz, the latter was going aft to try and clear the falling wreckage. As soon as deceased saw danger he ran for the bow. Witness was helped out of the water, and went on the Isolde again, and found two of the crew trying to help the Baron from the wreckage. Witness got him out, but he was unconscious.—Cross-examined: Witness could not say whether the Meteor had time to alter her course.—John Carter, the captain of the Britannia, corroborate Capt Miles's statement. He thought the Meteor ought to have given a wider berth. Her right position would have been to take the port side of the Britannia. In his opinion there had been an error of judgment. The Saint and the Isolde ought to have given place to the overtaking yachts. It was a rare thing for so many yachts in different races to get mixed up at one mark. It was due to the wind.—Robert Gomes, after being cautioned by the coroner, said he was the captain of the Meteor, and was employed by the German Emperor. He denied that the Meteor infringed the rules. There would have been plenty of room to pass had not the Saint struck the Isolde and slewed her round out of her course. He could not then avoid the Isolde except by running into the Britannia, which would have been a far worse smash up. There was no time to alter the course. The Britannia was overlapping him. He was certain there would have been plenty of room between the Isolde and the Britannia, but for the Saint's fouling the Isolde. The Isolde went right into the Britannia, and he thought her mast went before the Meteor touched her.—Mr. George Jameson, who was on board the Britannia, representing the Prince of Wales, said the whole thing happened so suddenly that he could not say if there was time for the Meteor to avoid the Britannia's lee.—Dr. W. Dawson, of New York, said he was anchored at Spithead on the yacht White Lady when the accident occurred. The Baron was dead when he saw him. He had not examined him, but he had no doubt that death was the result of internal injuries.—The Coroner said he considered the whole thing was a pure accident.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," attaching no blame to anyone.

PROGRESS IN UGANDA.

THE Rev. E. H. Hubbard, of the C.M.S. station a Nassa, on the south end of Lake Victoria, who has just arrived in London from Uganda after five years' residence in Central Africa, has given some interesting particulars to a Reuter's representative regarding the development of the Protectorate. He said:—

"The country is being developed at a rapid rate. Mengo is surrounded by splended roads, having a good surface and suitable for vehicles. The Government has presented King Mwanga with a brougham which will, on its arrival, be a strange sight in Uganda, and dogcarts and similar vehicles have been ordered for the Government officials. Bicycles are expected up this year. Building is going on apace. The chiefs are erecting for themselves stone and brick houses of two storeys, with windows and doors—a remarkable contrast to their former grass huts. One chief has built a house of thirty rooms, and, instead of marauding bands, gangs of native workmen, engaged in peaceful occupation, are to be seen in the streets. Well to the fore is the Prime Minister—the Katikiro Apollo—who is acquiring almost Western business habits. He has an office furnished with tables, chairs, stationary cases, and all sorts of articles which one would hardly expect to find in Central Africa. In addition to the strong force of soldiers who are in garrison at Kampala and the various forts throughout the country, Mengo now has an efficient police force and the streets are patrolled day and night.

"There has been some fighting near Bukoba, in German territory, to the west of the lake, directly due to the death of Mr. Stokes. . . . There can be no doubt that the execution of Stokes has greatly affected white prestige in Central Africa, the people being unable to understand why one white should kill another," asked concerning the missions, Mr. Hubbard replied:—

"The contrast between the Uganda of to-day and that of '93 is simply marvellous. I have pointed out some of the progress that has been made, and the same rapid development also applies to mission work. In the case of the English Protestant Mission our great difficulty is to restrain the thousands of natives who flock to us for instruction and apply for baptism."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa restored.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Luchow and Chungking.
Amoor route interrupted between Omsk and Erkutsk.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of, MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—AUGUST 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F T Dixon, BCS
Mr J A C Skinner, BCS
Mr P Bansidhar, B
Mr A C Edwards, B
Mr T L O'Flynn, B
Mr C A Smith, M
Bgr-Gen G C Hogg, CB
Lt-Col E E Grigg
Lt-Col A C Bigg-Wither
Major J W Cowley
Major H W Seymour
Capt G G J S Jones
Lieut E C Ogilvie
Lieut G T M Bridges
Lieut L J Chapman
Lieut A A Crookshank
Surg-Col O Baker
Surg-Col L D Spencer
Surg-Major A V Anderson
Vet-Col A E Querlipel

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F Maitland, B, 6 mos
Mr J Walker, B, 3 weeks
Mr W Leonard, B, 1 mo
Mr E Hewetson, B, 3 mos
Mr W Michell, B, 1 mo
Mr F D Couchman, B, 1 mo
Mr C H Watts, B, 2 mos
Mr R H Morse, B, 6 mos
Mr P J Pope, MOS, 1 mo
Major A G F Browne, DSO, 3 mos
Capt C W Jacob, 14 days
Capt G P Brazier-Creagh 3 mos
Capt L N Younghusband, 3 days
Lieut M L Hornby, till Nov 15
Surg-Capt W B Lane, 3 mos
Condr H Lee, 6 mos
Sub-Condr F Mackenzie, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A H T Martindale, BCS
Mr E H Blakesley, BCS
Mr W D Blyth, BCS
Mr H B Jones Bateman, BCS
Mr A W Mackie, BCS
Mr W Leonard, B
Mr F D Couchman, B
Mr R E Nelson, B
Mr B L Cumberland, B
Mr E C Prinsep, B
Mr C P Crouch, B
Mr J E Coles, B
Mr H L Cleaver, B
Mr A T Goodfellow, B
Mr J M Smith, B
Mr O R Jones, M
Mr H L Hervey, Bo
Mr T W de Winton, Bo
Mr W B Reynolds, Bo
Bgr-Gen G Simpson
Lt-Col H A Sawyer
Lt-Col A Evans-Gordon
Lt-Col F G Preston
Lt-Col A C Bunny
Major C J Dennys
Major L J Browne
Capt C H Clements
Capt W L Maxwell
Capt T H Bairnsfather
Capt B W Cracroft
Capt J M Smith, VC, CIE
Lieut W C Nicholson
Lieut T R Maclachlan
Lieut A W N Raven
Lieut R M Barff
Lieut J R Darley
Lieut R Martin
Lieut H G Young
Lieut M M Maclean
Surg-Lt-Col S H Browne
Surg-Lt-Col R Macrae
Surg-Capt T W A Fullerton
Condr E J Beaumont
Rev A H Finn
Rev C H Reynolds
Vet-Lt C B Harris
Condr J O'Neill
Sub-Condr J G Coleburt
Sub-Condr G Easter

INDIA OFFICE, AUG. 14.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of Inqia:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major R C Hadow, D S O. To be Majors—Capts E R. Penrose (this cancels the promotion notified in the "London Gazette" of May 19, 1896), J R Sandwith, and J S G Manera, Lieutenants to be Captains.—H B Robin, A A Edwards, G W Woodcock, A H Eustace, H F Walters, F W Evatt, F G Batten, C T W Forth, F P Webber, E R R Swiney, N A H Budd, P S M Burlton, A J Campbell, C B Rawlinson, F T C Hughes, W R Birdwood, J Kendall, H E Lowis, K L Tottenham, C E D Manley Norie, G E L Gilbert, C O Swanston, E G Wright, T Y Seddon, W C Lockhart-Mure, J H B Beresford, H Lowther, W A L Cowie, G S Morris, M B Roberts, A H Allenby, T S Young, H W C Colquhoun, H N Roome, and W F F Burton. To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. St G Channing, from the Leinster Regt; C F Dobbs, from the Lancashire Fusiliers; W M P Wood, from the Leinster Regt; A de S Burton, from the Liverpool Regt; C C Newnham, from the Scottish Rifles: A de L Faunce, from the Northamptonshire Regt; G P R Beaman, from the Essex Regt; A V Searle, from the Leinster Regt; C E Luard, from the West Yorkshire Regt; R J T Stuart, from the Northumberland Fusiliers; Sec Lieuts H J de Barry Barnett, from the Northumptonshire Regt; E N Reale, from the Northumberland Fusiliers; E G Brownhead, from the Manchester Regt; W C Anderson, from the Devonshire Regt; H G L Corbett, from the Yorkshire Regt; A St J Cooke, from the Royal Sussex Regt; C F Connell, from the Hampshire Regt Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—C A Vivian, H le M Fellowes, M H Anderson, A H Babington, H S Strong, B D Fitzpatrick, T E M Lane. To be Second Lieutenants—Sec Lieuts G A Hawks, J G Griffiths, G de la Poer Beresford Pakenham, H E ap Rhys price, I U Battye, B G B Kidd, W H Simpson, J C M Hoskyn, C Channer, S S Palmer, G C Godwin, C V Keyes, H S Tyndall, H Conway-Gordon, R C Goodfellow, J M Bruce, M H B Geddes, J L Smith, V K Birch, H C Luckhardt.

Indian Medical Service.—Madras Establishment.—Surgeon-Lieut. Colonels to be Brigade-Surg.-Lieut.-Colonels; W. E. Johnson, M. D., G. F. Bevan, A F Dobson (this cancels the promotion notified in the "London Gazette" of March 13, 1896); C Little, M D, A N Rogers-Harrison. Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment.—To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain: Senior Assistant-Surg. and Hon Surg-Lieut F Green. To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant: Assistant-Surg, First Class, M A Hardy.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut-Cols F M Hunter, C B, C S I and H C Halkett; Majors A T Weller and F G Alexander.

Indian Medical service.—Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col R Jameson, M D Bengal Establishment. The date of retirement of Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col F C Nicholson, Bengal Establishment, is altered to April 2, 1896. Madras Subordinate Medical Establishment: Senior Assist-Surg and Hon Sur-Lieut C R Menenaud.

The following appointments have been made to the Military Secretariat of the Government of India:—

Capt E de Brath, I S C Assistant Secretary, to be Second Deputy Secretary, vice Col King-Harman, appointed First Deputy Secretary; Capt C H Selwyn, ISC to be Assistant Secretary, vice Capt de Brath.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Col W C Black, ISC to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Col O'M Creagh, VC appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General of a command; Major G D Stawell, Devonshire Regt to be an Assistant Adjutant-General vice Col F Ventris appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General of a command; Capt H H Butler, R A, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, R A, vice Capt G R Runnle, whose tenure has expired; Brevet Major C E Johnson, ISC to be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry headquarters of a command, vice Capt H H Dobbie, who has vacated; Capt W R H Beresford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Instruction, vice Major F W Kitchener, who has vacated; Capt R H D Thring, ISC to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Capt G J Shaw, whose tenure has expired. Capt C McN Walker, Devonshire Regt, Station Staff Officer, First Class, to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Major Dick-Cunyngham, who has vacated; Capt R L'E McKerrell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be an Inspector of Gymnasia, vice Major the Hon A E Dalzell, who has vacated; Capt H S McC Stannell, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer, First Class, vice Brevet Lieut-Col S C H Monro, appointed a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Dapt E W M Norie, Middlesex Regt, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, vice Major P W A A Milton, who has resigned; Lieut R J G Elkington, R A, to be A-D-C to Major-Gen M H Nicolson, C B, commanding a First Class District, vice Capt Edwards who has vacated; Capt J A L Haldane, Gordon Highlanders, to be A-D-C to Lieut-Gen Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, K C S I, commanding the Forces, Punjab, vice Lieut G H Boisragon, V C, who has resigned. The appointment of Capt F J M Edwards to be a Deputy-Assistant-General, notified in the "London Gazette" of April 24, 1896, has effect from February 8, 1896.—"London Gazette."

IRISH PARTY POLITICS.

SERIOUS rioting took place in Belfast, on Aug. 17, in connection with a Nationalist procession intended as a demonstration in favour of an amnesty for political prisoners.

Mr. Davitt, M. P., addressing an open-air meeting at Castle-island, on Aug. 17, characterised the Land Act as a delusion, a mockery, and a snare, and said there could be no peace in Ireland until the land of their country should be freed from the predatory grasp of Irish landlordism. He commented on the fact that the English Unionist Press was supporting Mr. Redmond in his denunciation of the forthcoming Nationalist Convention.

Mr. T. M. Healy, speaking on Aug. 18, publicly thanked Mr. Gerald Balfour for the part he had taken in passing the Irish Land Bill. He had supported Mr. Morley, and he would support Mr. Gerald Balfour so long as he did right to Ireland, and no longer. He did not consider the proposed "Convention of the Irish Race" a subject of any great importance.

The Parnellite members of Parliament have issued a manifesto to "the Irish people" in which they condemn the so-called Irish National Convention, which is shortly to assemble, as a factionist gathering and an imposition and a fraud. The manifesto goes on to state that, on Oct. 11, a great anniversary demonstration will be held to honour the memory of Charles Stewart Parnell, Ireland's greatest leader, and that on the following day a Convention will take place in Dublin of the men who still hold by the principles which Parnell laboured for in life, and are still prepared to take their part in the struggle to carry them into effect in politics."

The Irish convict Devany was released from [illegible] on Aug. 17. Daly was released on [illegible] Aug. 20. Dr. Gallegher will be released as soon as the American Government has pointed [illegible] so to take him home back to New Jersey.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

PRINCE KHILKOFF, the Russian Minister of Ways of Communication, has left St. Petersburg on a tour round the world with a view of securing the best information as to American and English railway practice and studing the navigation of inland waterways. In the course of a long telegram, dated Aug. 14, containg this information, the "Times'" St. Petersburg correspondent says:—

The young Tsar takes a personal pride in superintending all matters concerning the Great Siberian Railway. He regards the undertaking as destined to be Russia's greatest achievement on the path of modern progress. And in such circumstances the journey of his Minister may lead to results of far-reaching importance. I need only refer to the projected line through Manchuria, or perhaps, Monglia, which is absolutely decided upon in principle, whatever Li Hung Chang may say to the contrary. Many other Russian lines are now being laid down, and extraordinary activity prvails in all kinds of railway enterprise. To mention only one more example, there is the important railway to the extreme north, which is expected to resuscitate the ancient trade of Archangel and the White Sea, and eventually to lead to the proposed naval port on the Murmanian coast. The personal characteristics and antecedents of Prince Khilkoff explain to a great extent why he prefers himself to underake the trip instead of sending subordinates or a technical commission, and also why he intends to devote particular attention to the United States. In his early years he experienced many vicissitudes and gained much practical knowledge in North and South America, where he worked, as he is now pleased to say, in the capacity of a blacksmith and fitter. Helping to make boilers and stoking and driving locomotives were among the varied incidents of his first connection with American railways. He still shows the effects of Transatlantic fashion and influence by the tuft of hair on his chin and an unmistakable accent when speaking English. The story of Peter the Great's foreign apprenticeship is hardly more interesting, apart from the difference of rank and station, than that of the career of the present Russian Minister of Ways of Communication. In America he will be received with open arms. He will pay a visit to the President at the White House, and the railway companies, who have already sent him special invitations, will place their most luxurious cars at his disposal. It is to be hoped that when he reaches Liverpool or Southampton the great railway companies of England will extend to his Excellency an equal amount of courtesy and attention.

His itinerary includes Vladivostok, Yokohama (or San Francisco), Denver, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Petersburg, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and New York. Prince Khilkoff is accompanied by his son, a secretary, and Colonel of the Guards as military attache.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE Nile flotilla is making progress. Five of the seven steamers now on their way to Kosheh have passed the worst part of the second cataract. Eventually ten steamers and nearly 200 sailing boats will be available for the projected advance on Dongola.

Refugees from Dongola state that the local populations are in despair, being treated by the Baggaras with more cru

THE POWERS AND THE CONGO STATE.

THE "Kolnische Zeitung," of Aug. 18, in an evidently inspired article, says that the acquittal of Major Lothaire practically annuls the conditions on which the Congo State was created and recognised by the Powers. "One of the chief of these was that freedom of trade should be maintained within the Congo for all nations and this now exists no more. What the officials of the Congo State have aimed at by molesting, robbing, and butchering non-Congolese traders they have now affected No trader will again venture to cross the frontiers of the Congo State, because he might be hanged by any Congo officer without the slightest danger to the latter. No nation having commercial relations with Africa can remain indifferent to such a state of thing, and ways and means will have to be found to exact from the Congo State the execution of the conditions which form the basis of its existence.

It would appear from this article (as the "Daily News'" Berlin correspondent says) that the German Government is not inclined to rest satisfied with the situation created by Major Lothaire's acquittal.

Some important fresh intelligence having direct bearing upon the Stokes affair has been received by Reuter's Agency from a gentleman who has just arrived in England from the Victoria Nyanza. This gentleman had dealings with Mr. Stokes from 1891, was in communication with the British trader after the date on which the latter left on his last journey, and, after the news of Stokes's execution was received assisted the German representative on the south of the lake in settling the deceased trader's affairs at the Island of Ukerewe, Stokes's head-quarters in Africa. In conversation with a Reuter's representative he said :—

Having only just returned to Europe, I now hear for the first time, the result of the recent trial at Brussels. I take this opportunity, not only of saying that Stokes was the last man who would have been guilty of the crimes attributed to him, but of pointing out some matters hitherto, apparently unnoticed.

First, with regard to the arms and ammunition on the presence of which in Stokes's camp so much stress was laid, I can vouch for the fact that eighty out of 100 (or there abouts) rifles that were with the caravan were lent to Stokes by the German commander on the south of Victoria Nyanza just before he started for his last expedition. Ten thousand rounds of ammunition were obtained from the same official. Stokes's caravan consisted of five or six hundred men, and until he received the additional arms and ammunition just referred to, he had only about twenty rifles for the protection of the whole party, knowing he was going through a dangerous country, he obtained the extra arms from the Germans on the distinct understanding that they were required as a protection from the Manyema. As a guarantee that they should be returned to the Germans, Stokes agreed to pay a large sum far beyond their actual value for every rifle or cartridge not returned. . . . Another point not, I think, generally known, is that Stokes was actually on his way to obtain assistance from the Congo State station against Kibonghi at the time of his meeting with Lieut. Henry. On arriving at Kibonghi's camp Stokes found that the Arab chief would only pay him 202 tusks of ivory out of the 400 demanded as an indemnity. Stokes therempon decided to go to the nearest Belgian station to obtain assistance for the purpose of securing the remainder, and it was while on his way to Major Lothaire's camp that Stokes met Lieut. Henry, with the result already known. This is the statement made by Stokes's own boys who were with him at the time. Many of these boys I had known for years. After Stokes's death some were detained by Major Lothaire and forced to work for him, and one died owing to the way in which he was worked and the ill-treatment he received. In assisting to settle Stokes's affairs I had to peruse some hundreds of letters, a large number of which had been sent to him by Arab chiefs, Europeans (English and German alike) and others after his departure for Kibonghis, and not in a single instance did I find anything incriminating the man who met so cruel a death at the hands of the Congo State officer. I may add that, on my advice, Stokes's native wife went to the coast after the news of her husband's death was received. Six months ago his child died on the lake."

AN INDIAN FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

"ANGLO-INDIAN" writes to the "St. James's Gazette" :—The outrage committed on the Thibetan frontier on Lieut. J. R. Gaussen, of the Bengal Cavalry compels us to ask how much longer our officers are to be exposed to the insults and maltreatment of these contemptuous savages. Several hundred Thibetans are reported to have set upon this young British officer and so severly knocked him about that he fell from his horse in an unconscious state and was only saved from being murdered by the pluck of some natives, presumably hillmen of British India, who, with a serious but pardonable disregard of diplomatic etiquette, crossed the frontier to his assistance. An incident of this sort ought to speak for itself; but even if Parliament were sitting we suppose little redress would be obtained or asked for, for it is almost impossible to move the Foreign Department of the Government of India to do anything at all in frontier matters. The conspicuous success of the Hunza-Nagar and Chitral expeditions was only secured through the business being forcibly withdrawn from the control of the Foreign Secretary and placed in the hands of the military authorities. The present incident, it should be observed, is not an ordinary frontier raid by wild and irresponsible tribesmen of the North-West. If so, it would be a very regrettable affair, meriting sharp and speedy punishment, but not exceeding, after all, the dignity of a mere police matter. But on the Thibetan frontier an affair of this sort assumes a different complexion altogether. There the boundary-line is watched on the Chinese side by a thoroughly organised and well-drilled system of frontier guards, who are inspected at intervals by the Chinese residents at Laasa and who can be trusted to carry out the wishes of their superiors with perfectly unscrupulous and ruthless fidelity. We need not enlarge on this : we would only ask, what would have ensued had it been a Russian instead of an English officer who had been handled in this fashion? Why, we may rest assured that there would not have been a Thibetan within a hundred miles of the scene who would dot have been made to feel that a repetition of such an occurrence would entail very unpleasant consequences for him personally. But our absurdly cautious retrogression after thrashing the Thibetans on the Jelap-la Pass in 1888 has naturally led them to look upon English men as a pusillanimous people who may be affronte with perfect safety. We are far from posing as advocates of wholesale aggression and annexation; all we maintain is, when, after a long series of annoyances, we find ourselves compelled to chastise a parcel of truculent and savage neighbours, that the policy of "slaughter and scuttle" will not do per se. Either all advance in force into the enemy's country ought to be made and terms dictated at the capital, or, more preferably, substantial securities, either pecuniary or territorial, ought to be exacted so as to ensure civil behaviour for the future. This is what we foolishly omitted to do on the occasion of the last Thibetan war, and what we certainly ought to insist upon in the case of this disgraceful outrage on Lieut. Gaussen.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU AT BRIGHTON.

ON Monday morning (Aug. 17), the dead body of an Hindu visitor to Brighton was discovered in a bedroom at the Waverley Hotel, near the Central Railway Station, under circumstances that pointed to his having taken his own life. The stranger arrived at the hotel on Saturday night, and remained indoors all day on Sunday. He brought no luggage, and on his bill being sent up he deferred payment of it, saying that he had no change, but would pay in the morning, as he was going away by the first train. When the morning came, however, he was found stretched lifeless with his head perforated by a bullet. A revolver, some of the chambers of which still remained charged, was picked up in the room. The deceased was dressed in a navy blue serge jacket and vest, dark grey tweed trousers, and wore a black Oxford hat, lace-up boots, and a black silk necktie. His height was about 5ft. 7in., and his age was conjectured to be about thirty years; hair and moustache black; otherwise clean shaven. The inquest was held on Aug. 18, when it transpired that the discovery of the suicide, for such the jury determined it to be, was brought about in gruesome fashion. When the boots went to the bed-room to call him he thought in the darkness of the landing that some water had trickled from under the door. He put his fingers to the floor to ascertain if it was damp, and when he got into the light he found that the liquid was not water but blood. Then a constable was called, and the door was forced open. Deceased was found lying on the floor quite naked. The bullet had apparently entered just behind the right ear and had gone out at the top of the head. It is reported that the deceased has been identified by his widow as Mr. Haridas Roy, of Sparshott-road, London, an accountant's clerk.

THE early fall of snow in the Western Himalayas is very significant, as it points to cold weather conditions being established in Upper India much sooner than is customary. In the hill-country north of Pesha war there has been heavy rain, and we shall probably hear that snow has fallen in the Hindu Kush region. The next fortnight will be an interesting one from a meterological point of view as it will either witness clear dry weather over the greater part of India or a sudden revival of the monsoon current, such as we have occasionally known. The customary stage of light showers will scarcely be entered upon unless the high pressure conditions ruling over the Peninsula give way. The Punjab and portions of the North-West Provinces could well do with more rain, but at present it does not seem likely that anything more than thunderstorms will occur.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND won the third test match against the Australians by 71 runs. On the eve of the encounter public interest was excited by a strike on the part of several professional batsmen for higher pay. The Colonists beat Kent by 176 runs; so they have now a record of 27 matches played, 16 won, 5 lost, and 6 drawn. The order in the county championship is as follows :—Yorkshire (11 points), Surrey (10), Lancashire (7), Middlesex (3), Essex (1), Notts, Derbyshire, Kent, Leicestershire, Hampshire, Sussex, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire.

AUSTRALIANS V. KENT.

At Canterbury, Aug. 6-8. The Colonists, winning the toss, compiled 310; Kent had time on the first day to score 18 for the loss of a wicket. On Friday the county were dismissed for 196, and the Australians, going a second time to the wickets, lost nine for 186. On Saturday the overnight score of the Colonists was carried to 203; and Kent, being left with the task of scoring 318 to win, were all out for 141. This left the Australians the victors by 176 runs :—

AUSTRALIANS.			
Mr F A Iredale, b Wright	11	c Hearne, b Mason	37
Mr J Darling, c Patterson, b Martin	59	c Mason, b Wright	0
Mr G Giffen, c Hearne, b Shine	13	c Burnup, b Wright	11
Mr G H S Trott, c Hearne, b Shine	11	run out	61
Mr S E Gregory, b Martin	32	c Huish, b Wright	29
Mr C Hill, c Huish, b Mason	74	b Hearne	4
Mr H Donnan, st Huish, b Martin	41	c Wright, b Martin	11
Mr C J Eady, b Wright	9	c Patterson, b Mason	17
Mr H Trumble, b Wright	2	not out	23
Mr E Jones, c and b Mason	40	c Patterson, b Mason	4
Mr A E Johns, not out	14	c Mason, b Wright	0
Byes	4	Leg-bye	1
Total	310	Total	203

KENT.			
Mr C J Burnup, b Jones	101	c and b Trumble	17
Mr F Marchant, c Giffen, b Trott	9	b Trumble	6
Mr J R Mason, c Iredale, b Jones	7	b Jones	7
Mr W H Patterson, c Johns, b Giffen	27	not out	33
Rev W Rashleigh, c Trumble, b Donnan	5	c Trott, b Jones	0
Alec Hearne, c Johns, b Giffen	0	b Jones	19
Mr G J V Weigall, b Jones	11	b Trumble	3
Wright, c Trumble, b Jones	3	c Jones, b Trumble	8
Martin, c Gregory, b Giffen	16	c Trott, b Trumble	27
Mr E B Shine, b Jones	16	c Donnan, b Trumble	12
Huish, not out	1	b Trumble	8
Byes, 3; l-b, 3	6	Byes, 8; l-b, 1	7
Total	196	Total	141

AUSTRALIA V. ENGLAND.

The third "test" match began on Aug. 10 at the Oval. The attendance numbered about 16,000 of whom 13,411 paid for admission. The English team included two men (Capt. Wynyard and Peel), who had not played in either of the two preceding "test" matches. Mr. Stoddart declined to play on the ground of indisposition. Heavy rain on Sunday rendered a start impossible till nearly 5 p.m., when England having won the toss, Dr. Grace and Mr. F. S. Jackson opened the scoring. At the close of the day's play 69 runs had been put on for the loss of one wicket. On Aug 11 in the presence of about 29,000 persons (of whom 25,307 paid for admission) cricket was resumed under what, from the spectator's viewpoint, were most pleasant conditions. The sun shone brightly at times and the air was soft and balmy. From the batsman's standpoint, however the position was far from satisfactory. As the wicket dried the pitch became exceedingly difficult, and the bowlers held the upper hand throught the day, twenty-four wickets falling for an aggregate of 255 runs. The English innings, which had opened so well on Monday, was finished off in 1¾ hours for 145. Iredale end Darling carried the Australian score to 75 before the first wicket fell, but the side were all out for 119. After that the representatives of the Mother Country lost half their men in hitting up 60, and were thus only 86 to the good when stumps were drawn for the day. The finish on Aug. 13 (played in the presence of another large crowd) was sensational. The batch was even more treacherous than on the previous day. The Englishmen lost the remainder of their bats in half an hour for an additional 24, and the Australians were set 111 to win. Thanks to superb bowling by Hearne (who took three wickets before a run was hit off him) and Peel, the visitors were all out in an hour and thirteen minutes for 44. The home elsven was therefore left the winners of an exciting if short match by 66 runs. Ranjitsinhji could not play in the closing stage of the match, through having run a pin into his foot. Brockwell made a capable substitute. During the three days 48,169 people paid for admission. - Umpires, J Phillips and W. Hearne :—

ENGLAND.			
Dr W G Grace, c Trott, b Giffen	24	b Trumble	9
Mr F S Jackson, c M'Kibbin, b Trumble	45	b Trumble	2
K S Ranjitsinhji, c Trott, b Trumble	8	st Kelly, b M'Kibbin	11
Abel, c and b Trumble	26	c Giffen, b Trumble	21
Mr A C MacLaren, b Trumble	20	b Jones	6
Hayward, b Trumble	0	c Trott, b Trumble	13
Capt Wynyard, c Darling, b M'Kibbin	10	c Kelly, b M'Kibbin	3
Peel, c Donnan, b Trumble	0	b Trumble	0
Lilley, c Iredale, b Trumble	2	c M'Kibbin, b Trumble	6
Hearne (J T), b M'Kibbin	8	b M'Kibbin	1
Richardson, not out	1	not out	10
Leg-bye	1	Leg-byes	2
Total	145	Total	84

AUSTRALIA.			
Mr J Darling, c MacLarne, b Hearne	47	b Hearne	0
Mr F A Iredale, run out	30	c Jackson, b Hearne	3
Mr G Giffen, b Hearne	0	b Hearne	1
Mr G H S Trott, b Peel	5	c sub, b Peel	3
Mr S E Gregory, b Hearne	1	c Richardson, b Peel	0
Mr C Hill, run out	0	b Peel	0
Mr H Donnan, b Hearne	10	c Hayward, b Peel	0
Mr J J Kelly, not out	10	l-b-w, b Peel	3
Mr H Trumble, b Hearn	3	not out	7
Mr E Jones, c MacLaren, b Peel	3	b Peel	3
Mr T R M'Kibbin, b Hearne	0	c Abel, b Hearne	16
Byes, 8; l-b, 1	9	Byes	2
Total	119	Total	44

ENGLAND. First Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Giffen	32	12	64	2
Mr Trumble	40	10	59	6
Mr M'Kibbin	9·3	0	21	2

ENGLAND. Second Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Trumble	25	9	30	6
Mr M'Kibbin	20	8	35	3
Mr Jones	3	0	13	1
Mr Giffen	1	0	4	0

AUSTRLIA. First Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peel	20	9	30	2
Hearne	26.1	13	41	6
Richardson	5	0	22	0
Hayward	2	0	17	0

AUSTRLIA. Second Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Richardson	1	1	0	0
Hearne	13	8	19	4
Peel	12	5	23	6

Summary: England, 12 wins; Australia, 3; drawn games, 4

On August 17 Dr. Grace completed his 2000 aggregate for the season; Abel reached his 2000 on Aug. 19, and Peel his 1000 on Aug. 19. A dinner is to be given to K. S. Ranjitsinhji at Cambridge, on September 29, in connection with his play this season. The Surrey Club have voted J. T. Hearne and Robert Peel an extra £5 each in recognition of their splendid bowling for England in the match last week at the Oval. While batting at Bradford, on Aug 19, Mr. A. J. Webbe, the Middlesex captain, was struck on the left hand so severely that a bone was broken, and the injury will most probably keep him out of cricket for the rest of the season. The order in the County Championship contest is now as follows :—Yorkshire (12 points), Surrey (11), Lancashire (6), Middlesex (4), Essex (2), Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Kent, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Leicestershire, Somerset, Sussex, and Warwickshire. Details of the principal matches :—

AUSTRALIANS V. SUSSEX.

At Brighton, Aug. 13-15. Sussex, batting first scored 221, and the Colonists followed with 89 for one. On Aug. 14 the Australians brought their first innings to a close for 352. Sussex, batting a second time, made 83 for the loss of one wicket. On Aug. 15 they brought their second innings score up to 248, 117 ahead, but the Colonists won by six wickets :—

SUSSEX.			
Mr C B Fry, c Giffen, b Trott	15	c Trumble, b Donnan	92
Marlow, b Trott	10	c Giffen, b Trott	26
K S Ranjitsinhji, c Trott, b Trumble	26	run out	74
Mr W L Murdoch, b Trumble	15	c Trumble, b Donnan	8
Mr W Newham, c Trumble, b Trott	2	l b w, b Trumble	8
Killick, c Johns, b Trumble	54	c Kelly, b Trumble	4
G Bean, retired, hurt	18	c and b Trumble	1
Mr J C Hartley, c Eady, b Jones	0	b Trumble	0
Butt, b Trumble	1	not out	30
Tate, b Trott	37	c and b Trumble	0
Etheridge, not out	16	b Trumble	0
Bye, 23; l-b, 3; n b, 1	27	Byes	5
Total	221	Total	248

AUSTRALIANS.	
Mr J Darling, b Etheridge	6
Mr H Donnan, c Ranjitsinhji, b Etheridge	51
Mr G Giffen, c Butt, b Killick	84
Mr H Graham, c Fry, b Killick	60
Mr J Eady, c butt, b Killick	4
Mr G H S Trott, b Hartley	52
Mr C Hill, c Murdoch, b Killick	23
Mr H Trumble, c Murdoch, b Fry	0
Mr J J Kelly, not out	41
Mr E Jones, b Etheridge	13
Mr A E Johns, c Etheridge, b Killick	12
Byes, 5; l-b, 1; w, 2	8
Total	352

Second Innings.—Mr. J. Darling, c Fry, b Killick, 46; Mr. H. Donnan, b Killick, 17; Mr. G. Giffen, c Fry, b Killick, 0; Mr. H. Graham, not out, 24; Mr. G. H. S. Trott, c Butt, b Fry, 22; Mr. C. Hill, not out, 4; byes, 4; w, 1; n b, 1; total, 119.

AUSTRALIANS V. SURREY.

At the Oval, Aug. 17-19. On the opening day 10,000 people paid for admission. Surrey batted first, and kept possession of the wicket until ten minutes to six, totalling 295. Hayes (62) made his first appearance in a big match. The Australians scored 39 without loss. On the 18th, owing to rain not a ball was bowled—indeed, the gates were never opened to the public. On the 19th the Colonists completed their first innings for 224, or 71 behind; and Surrey, after obtaining 90 for four wickets in their second venture declared the innings closed; but the light became so bad that the Australians could not go in, and the match was drawn :—

SURREY.	
Brockwell, c Kelly, b Trumble	19
Abel, b Jones	71
Hayward, c Darling, b Giffen	84
Baldwin, b Jones	0
Hayes, c Trott, b Giffen	62
Mr W W Read, l b w, b Giffen	5
Lohmann, b Giffen	0
Mr K J Key, c Jones, b Giffen	27
Thompson, c Trumble, b Giffen	5
Wood, not out	12
Richardson, b Giffen	1
Byes, 4; l-b, 4; w, 1	9
Total	295

Second Innings.—Abel, not out, 50; Hayward, c Jones, b M'Kibbin, 11; Baldwin, b M'Kibbin, 2; Hayes, b Giffen, 4; Mr W W Read, not out, 7; Thompson, b Trumble, 7; byes, 9; total (declared), 90.

AUSTRALIANS.	
Mr F A Iredale, c Hayes, b Richardson	28
Mr J Darling, c Thompson, b Lohmann	31
Mr G Giffen, c Wood, b Richardson	34
Mr G H S Trott (capt), c Hayes, b Abel	32
Mr C Hill, c Lohmann, b Richardson	35
Mr H Graham, l b w, b Hayward	11
Mr H Donnan, c Wood, b Richardson	7
Mr J J Kelly, b Richardson	15
Mr H Trumble, not out	8
Mr E Jones, c Hayes, b Richardson	3
Mr T R M'Kibbin, b Lohmann	4
Byes, 3; l b, 1; n b 2	6
Total	224

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 18.

1st Dragoons—Capt F Y McMahon is seconded for special service in Egypt.

4th Hussars—Riding-Master and Hon Lieut W J Ross, from 12th Lancers, to be Riding-Master, vice Hon Lieut J B Kempthorne, who exchanges.

11th Hussars—Major C H E Coote retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity Capt W H Rycroft, from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Major, vice C H E Coote.

12th Lancers—Riding-Master and Hon Lieut J B Kempthorne, from 4th Hussars, to be Riding-Master, vice Hon Lieut W J Ross, who exchanges.

Royal Malta Artillery—The Rev Canon P Muscat to be Honorary Chaplain.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col A A W Beamish, on the Reserve List, having completed five years' service in the rank of regimental Lieut-Colonel, is removed from the active list of the corps. The following Brevet Colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut-Colonels, are placed on half pay: H Iredale, J W Savage, T H Holdich, C B, C E, W L Greenstreet, H P Kirkwood, and R E Pulford. Major C A Rochfort Boyd to be Lieut Colonel, vice Brevet Col H Elsdale.

Grenadier Guards—Major W A I Anderton retires on retired pay. Sec Lieut E C H Kennard resigns his commission.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut H A Hilton (University candidate), from 3rd Bn, to be Second Lieutenant, vice F S Reeves, promoted.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Sec Lieut C H M Lennox resigns his commission.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Capt G Campbell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Major T D Wilson is placed on retired pay.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Super Lieut N E Playfair to be Lieutenant, vice R M Limond, seconded.

Worcestershire Regt—Lieut C C Seton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers; Capt R M Sanders to be Adjutant, vice Capt T E Hickman, D S O, who has vacated that appointment.

East Lancashire Regt.—Capt. H H Were is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Essex Regt—Lieut F C Winter to be Adjutant, vice Lieut T W Mailward, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Sec Lieut J F Ritchie, from 19th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, vice P M Dove, promoted; Sec Lieut B G Vere Way (University candidate), from 3rd Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be Second Lieutenant, vice R P Sadler, promoted.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Lieut-Col J C Cautley retires on retired pay; Lieut-Col E A W S Grove, from half pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J C Cautley.

Staff—Capt W Elliott, R A, to be A D C to Gen E F Chapman, C B, R A, commanding the troops in the Scottish District.

Artillery College—Lieut L R Kenyon, R A, to be Staff Officer, which appointment is substituted for that of Assistant Director.

Army Medical Staff—The following Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonels to be Surgeon-Colonels:—J L Notter, M D, vice T F O'Dwyer, M D, promoted, and H Comerford, M D, vice J L Notter, M D, seconded for service as Professor of Military Hygiene at the Army Medical School; Surg-Lieut-Col P J McQuaid M D, retires on retired pay.

Army Pay Department—Capt H D Stacpole, from the East Yorkshire Regt, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Memoranda—Major-Gen T M Baillie retires on retired pay; Major-Gen G E L S Sanford, C B, C S I, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-General in India whilst officiating as a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in that country; Col J L Whitting, half-pay, is placed on retired pay; Col B Prine, half-pay Royal Engineers, is placed on retired pay. The appointment of Lieut F B Maurice, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), to be A D C to Major-Gen J F Maurice, C B, R A, commanding the troops in the Woolwich District, is antedated to June 1, 1896.

Reserve of Officers—A E Haserick, Esq, late Captain 3rd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt), to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Capt A D Fraser, M D, to be Surgeon-Major; Surg Lieut A D Ducat, 1st London Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—E H Gamble, to Talbot (Sept 15).

Commanders H L Tottenham, to Nelson (Aug 18); C G May, to Edinburgh (Aug 18); C E Lundie, to Repulse (Aug 19); R H J Stewart, to Endymion (Aug 20); J N Hall, to Houpell, and H F Hazzard, to Victory, additional, for Indian transport Service.

Lieutenants—H W Simms, to Victory, additional, for Eclipse (Sept 24); E Reeves, to Pembroke, additional, for Venus (Aug 20); C D Johnson, to Victory, for Naiad (Aug 19); A C H Pearson, to Rupert (Aug 20); C M Lacey and R S Williams, to Active; R N Bax, to Calypso; E Henslowe and M F B Whyte, to Volage; J N Parke, to Centurion; G M Ballard, to Champion; C J Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, to Repulse (Sept 15).

Midshipman—G E Maltby, to Hawke (Aug 20).

Naval Cadets—K M Mackenzie-Grieve, H Greenwood, E J G Mackinnon, and G S Hallowes, to Blenheim; F Vesey Staunbenzee, M P T Smith, and C S Chapman, to St George; A W Fisher-Hall, G G H Hewett, and H R Kunhardt, to Fox; H S Shipway, to Centurion, additional; J W Koppell, R Bate, M L Goldsmith, G Collinge, and W A Dickson, to Grafton; F H L Lewin and B T G Milford, to Trafalgar; W B Mackenzie and J March, to Hood; Whitfield, A S Holden; and A Dixon, to Howe; B M Money and R S Parsons, to Hawke; H Graton and J W Murray, to Royal Oak (Aug 18); G B Harrison, J P Yule, and C L Hancock, to Talbot; J M M Scott, to Cotton-Salmond, and D W O'B Forsyth, to Majestic; C A M Sarel, to Magnificent (Sept 15); B C Greatorex, to Resolution; P M Brower and L E Collard, to Blake; H D Colville, D F Moir, C W B Scobel, and R W H Brockwell, to Repulse; A L Strange and H S Bland, to Empress of India (Sept 15).

Staff Commander—E H G Hillard, Malabar (Aug 25).

Engineers—R H C Ball, to Nymphe (Sept 17).

Assistant Engineers—A Saunders and G E Andrew, to Pembroke additional (Aug 14); E M Wall, to Nymphe (Sept. 17); J C Pearson, to Resolution (Sept 17); A H Carlisle, to Vivid, additional, for Renown (Aug 19); A; last two probationary.

Staff Surgeons—C James, to Black Prince (Aug 21); A S Nance to President, additional, for temporary service (Aug 24).

Surgeons—W G Oxford, to Vivid, additional, for Keyham Yard (Aug 21); H Cleft, to Vernon, undated; T C Mefkin, M B, to Edinburgh (Aug 24); W G Peck, M B to Victory, additional, to be lent to Endymion for voyage out and home; A X Lavertine to be lent to Nelson for voyage out and home; B E Parish to Raven; E. A Penfold M B to Pembroke (Aug 18).

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev A R Price, to Fox (Aug 18); Rev E T H Smith, to Gibraltar (Aug 18); Rev E E L St Aubyn, to Hawke, when recommissioned.

Naval Instructors—J R Walker, to Resolution (Aug 15); R Stanley, to Britannia (Sept 1).

Paymasters—F G W Taylor, to Talbot, in command (Sept 15) W B Penny, to Nymphe, in command (Sept 17); G W H Maggs, to Blake (Oct 1).

Admiralty, Aug 10 1896—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut W E G Connolly to be Supernumerary to the establishment whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant in the Royal Marines (Aug 12).

Aug 11 1896—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870 Capt G T H Boyds has been placed on Retired List (Aug 4); Commander R A Brock has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain (Aug 5).

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentleman has been appointed to be a Sub Lieutenant—vice, C F Evans (Feb 24)

Aug 12 1896—The under-mentioned Engineers have been promoted to rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—J H Watson (June 27), and S Godbeer (July 5).

Aug 14—Royal Marine Light Infantry—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—C F Barber, J Baker F H Griffiths, M H Marshman, H N H Houghton, E S Mairis, A G C Milner, I M Little, T O H Lees, J W K Disney E H Orpen Palmer.

Aug 17—Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut A H James has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—The Medical Times.
Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
Condy & Mitchell of London, England.
Beware of local imitations.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

A WOMAN'S RESCUE AT HOME.

THERE is a woman in Hindley, near Wigan-England, to whom more than two years ago, a reporter of the "Wigan Observer" was sent on a subject which has created a great local sensation. Her name is Mrs. Henry Lloyd Roberts, and her present address is 231, Liverpool-road, Hindley, near Wigan. This lady, in a bright, chatty way, told the story of her trouble and of her triumph, and, for a reason which will presently become apparent, the facts are worthy of republication. It seems that a little before the reporter's visit, the woes of indigestion and nervousness attacked Mrs. Roberts with terrible force. "I could not eat anything," she said, "and I was so nervous that when I only expected a letter I was all of a flutter. I could not sleep. In fact, I was afraid of going to sleep, for fear

SHOULD NOT WAKE AGAIN.

A knock at the door drove me wild. If I walked a yard my heart would palpitate, and I had got to think I had heart disease. It was agony! I could not move about. My face and lips were pale, and people used to stare at me like a walking ghost. I was bad for a long while, and I went to an infirmary. When I went I thought I should have died on the way. They did me no good—indeed, I was worse when I stopped than when I began.

Then reading the "Wigan Observer," Mrs. Roberts, made the discovery which led to her triumph. She read an account of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and wrote for a supply. The first three boxes did her good. "I have had eight boxes altogether," she said. "They really have done me a wonderful amount of good. I could only eat corn-flour, and had to live on slops, but now I can eat anything I please, thanks to these. I would advise anyone troubled with their nerves to try them. I used to have regular attacks (lasting forty-eight hours) of neuralgic headache, but Dr. Williams' Pills entirely cured them and they never returned."

TWO YEARS AFTER.

The above interview took place two years ago, and in order to ascertain whether the cure was permanent, a letter was written last month to Mrs. Roberts on the subject. She replied, "I am happy to say that I have had good health ever since taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and if I feel the least symptom of my old complaints, I take a Pill or two and am all right again. I always keep some in the house, in case of need." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases rising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd, by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that facsimile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

COLDS, COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.
☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Thorough good value, Rs. 25.
The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.
PERRINS' widely known Binocular Field & Race Glasses are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR PERRINS, LONDON.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application

The Secret of a Beautiful Skin
Soft white hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair with clean wholesome scalp is found in the perfect action of the PORES produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.
Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

What to Drink in Hot Climates
Barley Water made from Robinson's PATENT Barley
and nicely flavoured with lemon.

MILKMA

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta

---

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple size) 5s. 6d. size 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

HUNTLY BLEND OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Metal Capsule impressed with the Letters DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia, Quickens the Circulation, Stimulates the Liver, Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia, Gout & Rheumatism, And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St. London.

Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.

In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom. Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.

MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

MINCK'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS

STERLING SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	28.
"Army" Hunter, ditto.	,,	38.
Superior Hunter, ditto.	,,	65.
Ditto Keyless action	,,	85.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	,,	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	,,	175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding	Rs.	29.
Army" Half Hunter, ditto.	,,	39.
Superior Half Hunter, ditto.	,,	70.
Ditto Keyless action	,,	90.
Gold Lever Watch ditto.	,,	125
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case ditto.	,,	175.

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterlin Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.

Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

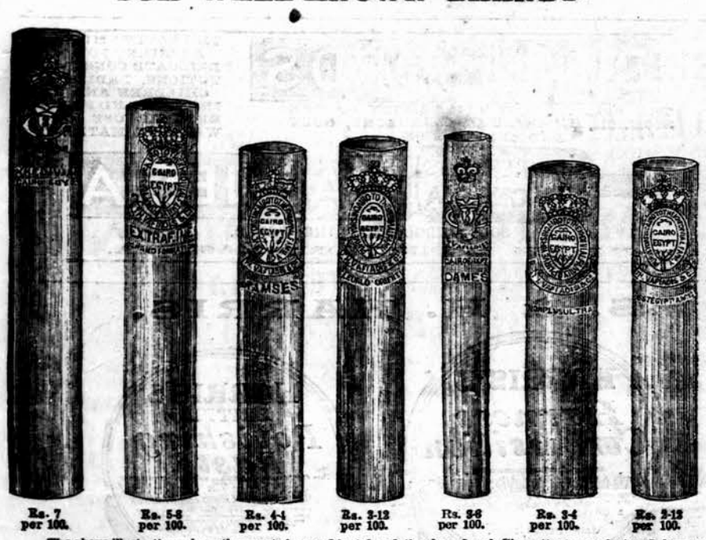
THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from...Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 30 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., &c. Free on application.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
LAHORE AND SIMLA.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).
BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:
4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.
Agents in all Principal Places in the World.
OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS!



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

TANTALUS SPIRIT STANDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3¼ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Rs. 36.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, Rs. 46, and Rs. 65.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 4 in., Rs. 9-8.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

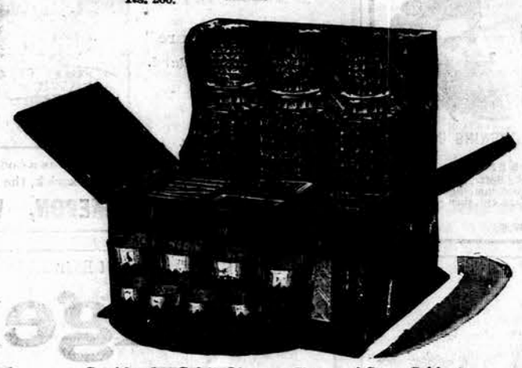
Tantalus Spirit Stand .....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... ,, 20.

New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.

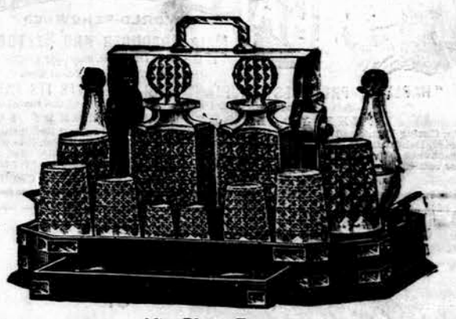
Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.

Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.



Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



After Dinner Tray, Rs. 240.

BOMBAY & POONA.

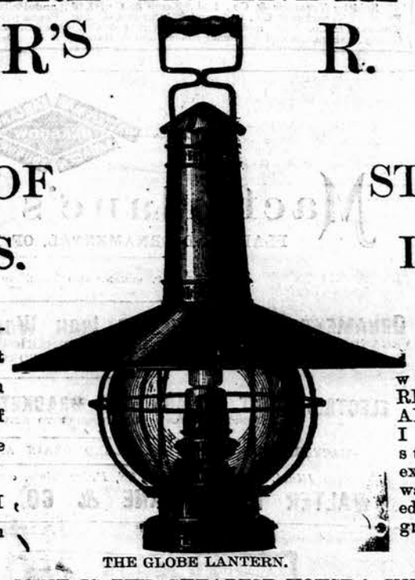
FANCY CABINET GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S

GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.



THE GLOBE LANTERN.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

R. DITMAR'S

GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

CARNRICK'S
Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE, Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & F. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.